WELFARE CAMPAIGNS IN IOWA

BY

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IOWA CHRONICLES

OF THE

WORLD WAR

WELFARE CAMPAIGNS IN IOWA

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EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

THE pages of this book are devoted to an account of the campaigns in Iowa for the raising of funds to support welfare work incident to the World War. Another volume by the same author chronicles the welfare work that was actually carried on in this State during the great conflict.

BENJ. F. SHAMBAUGH

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE

Although the welfare work, which was such a notable feature of the army life during the World War, would have been impossible without the financial contributions of the many who saw service only in the ranks of the civilians, there will be a tendency to forget the welfare campaigns when the stories of the more romantic episodes of the struggle are told. These campaigns, however, are not only of interest to those who would know how thoroughly the Nation was organized for war; they are also of the greatest importance to those who realize what these experiences may mean to the future of all social welfare.

This study of the campaigns for the funds which financed the welfare work among the men engaged in the World War is limited to the seven organizations which were officially recognized as national welfare organizations. Churches, fraternal orders, and other societies

raised funds for a similar purpose, but their appeal during the entire war was directed to only a part of the Nation, and hence a consideration of their efforts may best be left to the account of the war activities of these organizations.

Newspapers, magazines, bulletins, correspondence, and personal interviews have each contributed a share toward the materials out of which this account is built. Without the cooperation of those who were active in every phase of these endeavors an adequate treatment would have been impossible. For advice and assistance I am especially under obligations to Miss Julia A. Robinson, Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission; to Mr. Joe McCormick of Cedar Rapids, State Secretary of the Knights of Columbus and Publicity Director during the United War Work Campaign; to Mr. Elmer A. Fridell, State Executive Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; to Mr. Bruce Tallman, Director of Collections for the United War Work Campaign; and to Mr. Robert Lappen, Secretary of the Des Moines branch of the Jewish Welfare Board. Local aspects of

the campaigns were the hardest to obtain, and at the same time the most important. My obligations to the many who coöperated with me in the collection of data by answering questions regarding local features are inadequately expressed in the notes and references.

In the many new problems involved in the task of preparing what almost amounts to a contemporary history, I have enjoyed the constant advice of Dr. Benj. F. Shambaugh, Superintendent and Editor of The State Historical Society of Iowa, and I have endeavored to fulfill in some measure his plan of recording the "human" aspects of all of the war activities — those factors which are so necessary if the spirit of Iowa, which is typical of the spirit of the Nation, is to be understood. To Associate Editor John C. Parish I am indebted for a critical reading and editing of the manuscript. Miss Helen Otto assisted in the verification of the manuscript.

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I

The Growth of the Welfare Idea

In one week during the autumn of 1918 the people of the United States raised for welfare work among their soldiers and sailors of the World War a sum greater than the total cost of the American Revolution. Several counties in the State of Iowa contributed more in that campaign than the entire nation gave for similar work during the Spanish-American War. More men were employed in welfare work with the American troops in the World War than composed the army which General Scott led upon Mexico City in 1847; while one organization alone had in its service more men than surrendered with Cornwallis at Yorktown.[1]

This army of welfare workers was called into the field to make good the promise of the President "that as far as care and vigilance can accomplish the result, the men . . . . will be returned to the homes and communities that so generously gave them with no scars except those won in honorable conflict."[2]

Death and physical suffering must always follow in the wake of war; and various esti-

mates have been made of the number of those who have perished in the world's conflicts.[3] But no one can calculate the moral destruction of war. The idleness of the military camp has left its impress upon the subsequent life of untold millions of soldiers: the blight of the camp follower can be traced in the moral life of nations. A rabble of 140,000 trailed after an army of 40,000 during the Thirty Years War — a fact which has led an historian to remark that "the psychologist will find here the explanation of many a weakness in the German character which, present perhaps in the germ, fully developed at that time; many a good impulse had been changed to its opposite vice. The power of will was broken, the heart deadened, the interest for everything higher, everything ideal, extinguished. . . . Just imagine what would be the effect on our grandchildren if almost all people over thirty years of age should be killed and they be deprived of all the influences of education and moral elevation they now enjoy!"[4]

Early in the history of warfare attempts were made to alleviate the sufferings of wounded soldiers. Physicians were included in the armies of the ancients, and in the Middle Ages the Knights Hospitallers and other orders ministered to the wounded Crusaders and their

Saracen enemies. But it was not until the middle of the last century that the people of a nation were organized to provide the means for medical relief of combatants. Though the formation of war relief societies, "which in time of war would render succor to the wounded *without distinction of nationality*", was first urged by a citizen of Switzerland, Henri Dunant, it was in the United States that the theories of such relief were first applied on a large scale; and the United States Sanitary Commission of the Civil War may well be taken as the precursor of the Red Cross.[5] Moreover, to the United States must also be credited the organization of the first efforts to relieve the mental and moral evils of war. But this latter task was undertaken only after three wars had been endured by as many generations of American soldiers.

The systematic efforts put forth to provide entertainment and education for the men in khaki and blue of our day present a vivid contrast with the attempts made to obtain relief from the monotony of camp life in earlier wars. For their entertainment the soldiers in Washington's army played ball or cards, engaged in "rifle frolics", skated in the winter, bathed in summer, or gathered apples and nuts in the neighboring woods and orchards. When they

sought relief in more serious pastimes no accommodations were found to render their tasks easy. A "Soldur has nothing . . . . but his knapsack for his writing table", complained one patriot to his correspondent;[6] and an ambitious companion recorded in his diary on October 17, 1780, "I agreed with Sarjt. Sm. Whippels to stay one month with him after my time was out and so do his Duty and he was to larn me to Rite and sifer and what other larning would be eassy."[7]

One who reads the diaries and letters of the soldiers of 1812 and 1846 will find that in the second war with England as well as in the struggle with Mexico, the soldier found with difficulty amusements that would leave his moral life unscarred or opportunities to turn his leisure moments into hours of study.

That in the Civil War an improvement was made in the conditions of army life was due to the existence of the American Young Men's Christian Alliance — then only a few years old. In 1851 Boston had seen the birth of the first association in the United States; and this being rapidly followed by others, a National Alliance was formed in 1854 at Buffalo. Shortly after the opening of the Civil War, when New York City became a center of military camps, the local association through an army committee

began religious work among the soldiers. Other associations engaged in the same activities, and in the fall of 1861 representatives of fifteen associations met at New York upon the call of the central committee of the National Alliance.

Churches had also been making efforts to provide religious work among the soldiers and in order to unify the activities of all the organizations, the Alliance delegated its war pursuits to a committee named "The United States Christian Commission". George H. Stuart, the president of the Alliance, served as chairman of the Commission which was composed of representatives of the various denominations.[8]

The nature of the activities of this Commission is indicated by the statistics of their work. During the four years of the war, aside from the 58,308 sermons preached and 77,744 prayer-meetings held, nearly a million and a half Bibles and Testaments were distributed, an almost equal number of hymn and Psalm books, over eight million knapsack books, about three hundred thousand library books, eighteen million religious newspapers, and forty million pages of tracts.[9]

But in spite of the extent of this work it can not compare in scope or variety of activities with that of the welfare organizations during the World War. Primarily religious, its pur-

pose was so evident that often its objects were defeated. An artilleryman has left an account of a visit he paid the organization in these words:

"Chattanooga, Tuesday, Feb. 21. Threatening clouds to be found this morning instead of the beautiful sunshine, and the day promised to be a long and lonesome one as we had nothing to read at all. So I obtained a pass to go and see if the Christian and Sanitary Commissions could do something toward relieving us from this really pressing need, and as my mission was made known and I started, I was greeted with a dozen different voices with 'Jenk, bring me something interesting to read.' I first visited the Christian Commission rooms. Here I made my errand known and the clerk immediately threw piles of papers down from the well-loaded shelves with 'make your selection', but my heart failed me. Here was nothing but the *American Messenger, M. E. Advocate,* Sunday School papers, etc. in abundance. It was with an effort that I choked down my indignation, for I knew they were furnished by men who hoped they would do good, but really, I could not admire their judgment. We are not a lot of little children with minds too narrow to contemplate anything deeper than these small 'stories with a moral.' . . . . With some hopes I again

sought the Sanitary [Commission] rooms. I stated how we were situated and asked the gentlemanly agent for magazines. 'Certainly' — and he brought down from the shelves a pile of dusty magazines which consisted by count of twelve *Genius of Christianity,* three or four years old, one *Christian Luminary* of '58, quite a variety. Made my selection and started home with one *Pittsburg Advocate,* one *Genius of Christianity,* one *Christian Luminary,* and two tracts, disappointed in being obliged to disappoint others."[10]

The Commission, however, prided themselves on the fact that they were supplying the men with what they wanted. "The soldiers in the field and in the hospital", states the first *Annual Report,* "are eager for religious newspapers. Their own family denominational papers are the most prized of all. They are read from beginning to end, and passed from hand to hand, until quite worn out."[11] On the other hand, in addition to the testimony of the artilleryman above quoted as to the desire of the soldiers for more worldly periodicals, we have the request of the Iowa soldier in Arkansas who wrote to the *Burlington Weekly Argus,* "only give me a few numbers of your paper to cheer my spirits in this God-forsaken country."[12]

In addition to this emphasis on religious mat-

ters there is another contrast that is very evident between the work of the Christian Commission and the activities of the welfare organizations during the World War. No provision was made for the education of the soldier. It is true that men who later were prominent in political and intellectual life did get their start during leisure moments of the war. But this was by their own unaided efforts.[13] Likewise one looks in vain for any provisions made to supply the soldiers with amusements. Only through their own ingenuity did the men in blue secure this necessary relaxation. The artilleryman who sought so diligently for instructive reading further records: "The musical ones of our Company have put up a small tent where every evening they congregate and produce a large amount of noise, if not music. Fiddle, banjo, tambourine, triangle and bones used with a will. They had a 'gander dance' to-night on [a] gun platform till very late, seemed to enjoy it capitally."[14]

There was, moreover, no fostering of athletics, no organization of the camp community for entertainment and hospitality, no hearty coöperation on the part of the military authorities. President Lincoln, the Secretary of War, and many of the generals gave their approval to the plans of the Commission; but there was

no such systematic attempt to further the purposes of the organization as has been presented in the recent war. Before General Sherman started on his Atlanta campaign two members of the Commission who asked for permission to accompany the troops received the curt reply: "Certainly not. There is more need of gunpowder and oats than any moral or religious instruction."[15]

Being a war time body, the United States Christian Commission passed out of existence with the fall of the Confederacy. The war had sadly cut the membership and lowered the vitality of the Young Men's Christian Association in the nation at large; but in Iowa the succeeding years witnessed a remarkable growth. The first permanent organization in the State was probably that formed at Iowa City in May, 1865; and when in 1869 a State convention was held at Cedar Rapids, seventeen associations were represented. At this time these associations gave their attention to social, educational, and religious activities; and they are important because they became the basis upon which a system of welfare work among Iowa troops was erected.[16]

The assembling of men at various times for military maneuvers revived the conditions which in the first place had brought the neces-

sity for work among troops into prominence. In 1871, when a militia camp was being held at Niagara-on-the-Lake in Canada, the Young Men's Christian Association provided tents which became the center of wholesome recreation. Again, in 1887 the New York National Guard was encamped at Peekskill, and the State committee of the Association undertook the same task. The movement was popular, and by the time of the Spanish-American War the Young Men's Christian Association tent was a part of many of the annual State encampments.[17]

Work of a similar nature had its beginning among the Iowa troops in 1896. Colonel A. W. Swalm of Oskaloosa requested the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to furnish a tent for his regiment, the Third Iowa, at their annual encampment at Red Oak. When the regiment went into camp on August 22nd, E. W. Peck, who was the general secretary of the Des Moines association, had charge of the activities and he was assisted by E. W. Hearne, general secretary at Oskaloosa and also a member of the regiment. In addition to the attraction of reading and writing tables, games, and an organ, the tent was also the location of the regimental post office. So successful was the experiment that

the work was extended to the encampments of the other regiments and became a regular feature of the associational work in Iowa.

But the opposition to the institution which had been so marked during the Civil War persisted. The Inspector General reported to the Adjutant General of Iowa in 1901: "There are three things our camps can dispense with to the good of the service, viz: Sutlers, Y. M. C. A., and women. . . . The Y. M. C. A. are not required in camp to either handle mail or advertise themselves on elaborate letter-heads erroneously printed. It should be part of camp instruction for a command to care for its own mail. In the short week of camp it is not really necessary to write many letters and the men should be taught to look out for themselves in regard to writing materials, stamps, etc." In 1905 the colonel of the Fifty-sixth Infantry based his opposition on the fact that the annual encampment was "a school of instruction in Military duties instead of religion".[18]

It was not surprising that, when the National Guard of Iowa was called out to serve against Spain, the Young Men's Christian Association should be found among them. A committee on army work was established at the April, 1898, meeting of the State Executive Committee and on the evening of their appointment began

work. The four Iowa regiments assembled at Camp McKinley on the State Fair Grounds at Des Moines where the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State gave the use of their buildings for associational work and the Des Moines association supplied the furnishings. While the troops were stationed here the average daily attendance was over five hundred, and forty thousand sheets of writing paper were distributed.[19]

A like movement had taken place in other States and, as in the Civil War, a special commission had been formed to unify all efforts. So now, three days after the President called for volunteers, the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association appointed "The Army and Navy Christian Commission of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations." On April 30, 1898, General Nelson A. Miles gave the organization permission "to locate their tent or tents, with any of the commands, subject to the supervision and direction of the commanding officers." On the same day the approval of the Secretary of War was obtained.[20]

The work of the Association was on broader lines than in the previous war. There were the same opportunities for reading and writing, but more emphasis was placed on entertain-

ments, music, and meetings — "the aim being to make these places of resort homelike and attractive to the men, and to surround them with wholesome and uplifting influences".[21] The "beer canteen" flourished in many of the camps and to lessen the temptation of visiting them, barrels of ice water were kept constantly on tap in the tents.[22]

Associational work in the Spanish-American War was a combination of State and national enterprise. In the camps the States maintained forty-three tents and fifty secretaries, while the national organization was responsible for ninety tents and one hundred and seventy-three workers. Aside from the work carried on at Camp McKinley, the Iowa Young Men's Christian Association worked through the larger organization. One hundred dollars, however, was contributed to buy a tent for the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers when they left for the Philippines, and the home communities of the Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteers supplied their men with a tent. The total cost of these activities during 1898 was $80,946.25 expended by the International Committee, and $54,279 by the various States. Iowa's total contribution was $1,622.99.[23]

For the first time association men followed the troops overseas. When the tents were

pitched at Santiago so hard up for writing materials were the soldiers that hard-tack, bark of trees, handkerchiefs, and paper from beef cans were being used. The third Philippine expedition was accompanied by workers and equipment. Since the military occupation would be of unknown duration and the evils which the Young Men's Christian Association sought to remedy were especially prevalent in the distant islands, an Army and Navy Department was organized in September, 1898.

The success of the Spanish-American War endeavors had a great influence on future events. "Many new friends have been won to the association" stated the annual report. "The new enthusiasm for our cause thus created must react beneficially on all departments. The prompt and effective way in which the emergency was met commended itself to business men everywhere, who will be more than ever ready to support our work. The hearty co-operation of local and State organizations with the International Committee in the prosecution of so great and important a work has deepened the appreciation of the Great Brotherhood in which all are united."[24]

From the time of the Spanish-American War, the Army and Navy Department has been one of the permanent features of the work. By act

of May 31, 1902, the Secretary of War was authorized "in his discretion, to grant permission by revocable license to the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America to erect and maintain, on the military reservations within the United States or its island possessions, such buildings as their work for the promotion of the social, physical, intellectual, and moral welfare of the garrisons may require, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may impose."[25] Two years later the War Department urged commanding officers at Army posts "to facilitate the efforts of this association . . . . by providing therefor suitable quarters".[26]

Nor were the men in the Navy forgotten. During the Spanish-American War, plans had been made to place a worker on each vessel which had no chaplain, but due to the early close of the war only one ship was supplied. At Key West in Florida, however, facilities were provided for the men on shore leave; and with the arrival of peace buildings were erected at all the principal navy yards.[27] The first shipboard secretary was appointed in 1909. In 1917 the Army and Navy associations numbered twenty-seven, and sixty-two employed officers were serving at military and naval stations, following the patrols in the Island jungles and

visiting remote stations in the wilds of Alaska by dog team and canoe.[28]

The Young Men's Christian Association was already established in Japan when the war with Russia broke out; accordingly it was the only Christian agency which was allowed to work among the Japanese troops. So well pleased were they with the work that the Emperor and Empress gave $5000 for its continuation, and transportation facilities for their supplies were afforded on transports and military railways.[29]

Likewise, though war descended upon Europe with unprecedented swiftness in 1914, immediate steps were taken to provide for the soldiers' welfare. The Young Men's Christian Association had been strong in the British Army; and two weeks after the beginning of war, two hundred and fifty centers had been established. Two years later they numbered fifteen hundred, scattered from Canada to Australia and from France to South Africa. The many Americans who served as secretaries in the prison and concentration camps of Europe were to have their influence later when American boys were gathered in cantonments and the American flag was upon the firing line. This work in the European armies was financed by the European associations, supplemented by donations from many interested Americans.[30]

The only systematic campaign conducted for this purpose in the United States was in the fall of 1916 when an effort was made to raise $150,000 among American students for use in the European prison camps. In this campaign more than $20,000 was subscribed in the colleges and universities of Iowa alone.[31]

But it was when internal conditions in Mexico called the National Guard to service on the Mexican Border that the American Young Men's Christian Association entered upon activities on a scale which gave it its introduction to the later war work; and the service which had previously been undertaken by one organization alone was shared by those of other creeds. This border experience with its increase in the number of welfare organizations indicated the need for some systematic supervision of such activities and led to the appointment of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

As in the Spanish-American War, the work of the Young Men's Christian Association was a combination of State and national activity. It was on June 18, 1916, that the Secretary of War ordered the Adjutant General of Iowa to call the units of the Iowa National Guard into service and in a few days 4500 guardsmen were assembled at Camp Dodge, near Des Moines.[32]

No sooner was the order made public than Mr. W. M. Parsons, State secretary of the organization, offered to erect a tent at the camp. That evening the Adjutant General signified his approval, and the next morning thirty-five workmen and volunteers erected a tent forty by sixty feet and equipped it with writing tables, books, magazines, musical instruments, and athletic equipment.

Sharpers had been hovering about the camp making exorbitant profits on the sale of stamps, post cards and writing materials. Accordingly, on two hours notice stationery was printed and within twenty-four hours three thousand sheets of paper and a thousand envelopes had been distributed. It was at this time that the people of Des Moines obtained their first experience in community service. Groups of young people from the churches conducted services at the tent on Sunday evenings and a church in the city contributed the use of a moving picture machine, part of the films being supplied by the State College at Ames.[33]

The guardsmen remained at Camp Dodge for about a month before being transferred. The regulations of the War Department allowed work of this nature on the Border to be administered only by the national organization, but as this body felt unable to supply the necessary

funds and men they appealed to each State to send workers with the State troops and to raise funds for their support. In the latter part of July the movement of the Iowa men began. The first troop train that left for the border carried a worker and plans for a building at Brownsville where most of the Iowa men were concentrated. Though rude compared with the later army buildings, its presence was appreciated, and the "House of a Thousand Candles" — as the structure was nicknamed due to the fact that three and a half dollars worth of candles were consumed every evening — was the only place of resort in that land of sand and cacti.[34]

The first activities at Camp Dodge had been supported out of the general fund of the State organization, but in the latter part of July an appeal for $4500 was issued. Every community having a company in the service was requested to raise $125 or $150 for this fund. Though some communities did respond and though many individual gifts were received, still by the end of the year less than $4000 had been subscribed and the activities of the Iowa Association had cost $6000. The State had not yet been educated to the need for and value of the service.[35]

For eight months this work was continued;

and during that time the 150,000 guardsmen and regulars were served in thirty-eight buildings, six tents, and by a special motor outfit equipped with a motion picture machine which reached the scattered patrols. An average of one hundred and sixty workers was always on the field and almost three million men had attended the programs and entertainments, while more than five million letters had been mailed at the association buildings.[36] Nor were all the activities of a secular nature. An investigator reported that there was "more religion to the square inch among the troops on the Mexican border than there is to the square yard in New York."[37]

It was during this mobilization that the second of the great welfare organizations made its appearance. In the law which provides for chaplains in the army no provision is made for representation of the various faiths. It was customary, however, to appoint approximately one-third from among the Catholic clergy and two-thirds from the Protestant denominations. Lacking other accommodations it was customary for the Catholic chaplains at the Regular Army posts to celebrate mass in the Young Men's Christian Association buildings or tents. Approximately twenty-four per cent of the militiamen concentrated on the border were

Catholics; and as there were few Catholic churches in the vicinity of the camps, the fraternal order Knights of Columbus, many of whose members were in the nation's service, undertook to erect club houses where in addition to convenient facilities for worship according to the customs of their faith, recreational and social opportunities were offered.[38]

At the meeting of the Supreme Convention of the Knights of Columbus, which was held at Davenport, Iowa, on August 2, 1916, it was voted "that the board of directors be authorized to expend from the general fund such sums of money as in their judgment may be necessary to establish and maintain recreation and relief stations for those enlisted in the military service of the United States in the present difficulty with Mexico".[39] Accordingly, no campaign for funds was conducted at this time. Fifteen buildings were constructed, and at other points tents were maintained. When the National Guard returned to their home States the buildings were donated to the Catholic parishes of the vicinity to be used as schools and parish buildings. But at this time the Knights of Columbus had not been officially recognized as a welfare organization and their buildings were located outside the army reservations.[40]

Another organization, which originated through religious motives and which was later recognized, had its beginning before the border experience. It was estimated that there were five thousand men of the Jewish faith serving in the Regular Army, and in order to provide for their intellectual, moral, and spiritual welfare, one man promised to bear the expense of one year's work among them in order that he might demonstrate to his co-religionists the value of such service. When a year's experience had demonstrated the value of his plan, a number were found who were willing to supply the means for continuing this work for six months. In the meantime the militia were called to the border and the need for such work was greatly augmented. Three representatives were sent to investigate conditions. Coming into touch with a Jewish community of about twenty-five families in Douglas, Arizona, the latter promised that they would provide for a Young Men's Hebrew Association building if the Association would provide a secretary. This having been agreed to, similar arrangements were made at San Antonio, Laredo, and Brownsville. A year later the experience gained here led to the formation of the Jewish Welfare Board.[41]

Included in the equipment of the Young

Men's Christian Association on the border was a library. The Rockefeller Foundation contributed $15,000 for books and the New York Public Library coöperated in the assembling of books donated by publishers and individuals. Texas had already placed her traveling libraries at the disposal of the soldiers; but Iowa has the distinction of being the first State to officially provide reading matter for her guardsmen. Five boxes containing 350 books were in August, 1916, sent by the Iowa Library Commission to Mr. Elmer A. Fridell of the Iowa Young Men's Christian Association who later reported that these books "are meeting a great need and seeing heavy service."[42]

The Salvation Army carried on some activities among soldiers stationed at El Paso, but there was no organized war work.[43] The Young Women's Christian Association through its national board supported the efforts of women's clubs and societies at San Antonio, El Paso, and Douglas to secure proper recreation for the young ladies of the community, and thus laid a foundation for its later war-time pursuits.[44]

In commenting on the experiences of the border mobilization the Secretary of War stated: "I desire to point out that under modern conditions one of the great needs of the

Army organization is a suitable program of recreational activity for soldiers during periods of enforced inactivity. . . . His entire time can not be spent in drill, and there is, therefore, very great need for the development of a systematic plan which will provide for the soldier under such conditions an opportunity for sound, healthful, and agreeable recreation. The Young Men's Christian Association has realized this need and most generously undertaken to provide facilities for our troops on the border which under the conditions may be regarded as comparable to social and recreational opportunities offered by their institutions to the young men of our cities. Undoubtedly, this service has been of the highest value and has been appreciated by the men as well as by the department. I venture, however, to express the hope that we shall be able to devise, as a part of our own systematic provision for the Army, recreational facilities and opportunities which will follow the Army to its camp, and both brighten the life of the Army and occupy the leisure of its members".[45]

The World War followed so closely after this episode on the Mexican border that there was no opportunity for the War Department to create the contemplated system of welfare work. Accordingly, recourse was again had to the al-

ready established agencies. "Indeed", stated a later report, "in this regard, our experience shows that the desire of the country to be of service was so general that we were more likely to be embarrassed by a multitude of expedients than to lack for sympathy and co-operation."[46] A War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities was created in April, 1917, and shortly thereafter the Navy Department appointed a similar commission. Both were placed under the chairmanship of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick. The purpose of these commissions was to coördinate the activities of all welfare agencies and to supplement already existing organizations by creating such new machinery as the occasion demanded.[47]

II

The First Campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association

Before Congress resolved that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany, plans were being made for the mobilization of the military forces of the United States. And before the men were concentrated in training camp and on the battlefield, the campaign against homesickness, idleness, and vice was being planned. But no appeal for funds on a large scale could be made until the nation was actually in the war. The outburst of patriotism accompanying the beginning of hostilities was needed to supply the enthusiasm necessary to assure the success of an unprecedented and nation-wide appeal to generosity. Moreover, the passage of the selective service law increased the appeal. Men should not be drafted into moral as well as physical dangers.

Only a few hours after the declaration of a state of war, Mr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, telegraphed President Wilson promising him the

support and coöperation of the organization. Shortly thereafter Mr. Mott called upon the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and renewed his pledge. Encouraged by the attitude of these officials and by the offers of aid tendered by association workers all over the country, Mr. Mott requested the association leaders of the nation to meet him at a conference at Garden City, Long Island, on April 10, 1917. Neither in the Civil War nor in the Spanish-American War had the army work been carried on directly by the organization itself. In both of these precedents a special war body had been created which had associated along with organization officials other leaders in public movements. The Garden City conference decided that a similar body numbering about one hundred should be chosen and that an appeal for three million dollars should be made to the people to support the army and navy work of the Association during the remainder of the year 1917. Formal recommendations that these steps be taken were made to the Army and Navy Committee of the Association.[48]

The meeting at Garden City had been an informal gathering to obtain the sense of the country. But on the following day when the Army and Navy Committee of the Association

met, their recommendations to the International Committee included those of the informal body and further suggested the names of one hundred and three persons who were to be a "National War Work Council". The International Committee created this body and elected to its membership the persons proposed. The first session of the National War Work Council was scheduled for April 28th. On April 27th the President of the United States issued an executive order enjoining all officers "to render the fullest practicable assistance and cooperation in the maintenance and extension of the Young Men's Christian Association both at permanent posts and stations and in camp and field."[49]

Thus when the Council met, an official status in the military organization had been obtained. The first action was to create a Coöperating Committee of sixteen leading clergymen of different denominations who were to unite the activities of the Federal Council of Churches with those of the Young Men's Christian Association. Also, approval was given to the plan to raise a fund of three million dollars — $125,000 of which was assigned to Iowa. How each State raised its quota was immaterial to the Council. The State organization of the Young Men's Christian Association was in each case looked to as responsible for the amount

apportioned that State. In Iowa, what was the body which was called upon to raise the sum of $125,000 and how did it work?[50]

The Young Men's Christian Association is the outgrowth of many men's organizations formed for the spiritual, moral, intellectual, and physical benefit of young men. Every city of any importance in the State has its association conducted by local men, financed by local men, and patronized by local men. Each association is independent in its policy and actions. But there is a State organization the purpose of which is to unify the policies, to provide a clearing house for ideas and men, and to extend the work into other fields. The State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Iowa is an incorporated body and is "responsible for the Extension and Development of the Association Movement in Iowa." Working under a State Secretary are secretaries of special departments — a city department, a county department, a boys' department, and a student department. This State work is financed by contributions from men interested in association work. The State Executive Committee was not in 1917 a novice in money raising tasks; but it had never conducted a campaign on so large a scale, nor one with such a universal appeal.[51]

The presence of the Association in the larger cities had acquainted most city people with the purpose of the organization. At the opening of the war there were in Iowa seventeen city associations with a total membership of 8414 men and 3924 boys. County associations existed in thirteen counties and included 500 men and 1222 boys. There were three railroad organizations serving 1427 men and 360 boys. The membership in the twenty-three college and university groups totalled 2853 men. There were also one Indian and four community organizations. The total membership in the State was 13,194 men and 5506 boys. This was the body called upon to raise the sum of $125,000, in addition to the regular budget of $25,000.[52]

Following the example of the national organization a special body was created for Iowa. Association leaders in the cities and counties were naturally called upon to take an important part in the movement; but the plan was to enlist the support of everyone, using as the nucleus of the organizing force the regular State committee. Henry C. Wallace of Des Moines, editor of *Wallace's Farmer,* had been chosen by the National War Work Council as the Iowa representative of that body. With the coöperation of the State executive committee Mr.

Wallace immediately sent out invitations to some of the leading men of the State to meet him at a conference at the Chamberlain Hotel on April 27th. At this meeting the proposition was presented and the situation discussed. Major Wilbur S. Conkling of Des Moines, who had seen service on the Mexican Border, told of his experiences, and Honorable Joseph H. Allen of Pocahontas made a subscription of $500, at the same time recounting his experiences while a soldier in the Spanish-American War. The following resolutions presented by a special committee were adopted; they constitute the first formal appeal in Iowa of a welfare organization during the war:

WHEREAS, The Young Men's Christian Association has during a period of 18 years, beginning with the Spanish-American war, shown its adaptability to meet the needs of men in the army and navy thereby increasing their efficiency; and in view of the splendid service rendered by the organization to the soldiers on the Mexican border and also in the army camps and among war prisoners in Europe,

WHEREAS, The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association has called for a national fund of $3,000,000 for the purpose of furnishing adequate supervision, equipment and supplies for army and navy Y. M. C. A. work among enlisted men for the year 1917,

WHEREAS, The industrial, commercial and agricultural resources of the country must be highly developed and made available for the service of the Government, it is apparent that the conservation and welfare of the human element is most essential.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this gathering that the call of the Iowa State Committee for $125,000 for special war work in addition to its regular budget of $25,000 for the Iowa "State Work" making a total of $150,000 should receive immediate and generous response from all good citizens, and we suggest that the Chairman of the War Work Committee, Mr. Henry C. Wallace, issue an address to the people of the state asking (1) for the co-operation in raising the fund and (2) that citizens in each county be urged to organize at once a committee to secure the portion of the fund allotted to their county, following the fine example of a group of Hamilton County men who have this week raised $1,500, the amount allotted to their county.

RESOLVED, That steps be taken in this meeting to get the different counties of the state assigned as far as possible to men present who will accept the responsibility of seeing that organization is made and campaign for funds carried through within the next 30 days.[53]

The campaign which had been conducted in Hamilton County may be taken as a model. It commenced on Sunday evening, April 15, 1917, with meetings in the Methodist and Christian

churches in Webster City. Mr. W. M. Parsons and Mr. F. W. Hopper, secretaries of the State committee, spoke; and in order to give a martial aspect to the assemblages, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Boy Scouts attended one service in a body and the Woman's Relief Corps the other. A few days later a local paper featured a letter from one of the local soldiers who had been on the border. The letter concluded with this enthusiastic remark: "If I were allowed to fill this entire paper with the good qualifications of the Y. M. C. A. I wouldn't be more than half started."

On the following Saturday evening an immense rally was held at the Opera House. Talks were given by Mr. Hopper and Sergeant Henry Mahoney, followed by the address of the evening by the local superintendent of schools, Mr. D. M. Kelly. Another feature of the program was a demonstration by forty-five Boy Scouts who, armed with rake, hoe, and shovel, carried samples of the kinds of vegetables they planned to raise during the summer. A squad from Company C put on the silent manual, while the band played. The concluding number was a Red Cross drill staged by the girls' glee club of the high school. Due largely to this publicity a committee of Webster City business men in one day raised practically the entire amount which

was judged to be their share of the State budget —$1500.[54]

The men who had attended the Chamberlain Hotel conference had been urged to take a leading part in organizing their local communities. This they did. But not all counties had been represented. In fact, the lack of representation from a county indicated that the county was indifferent to the value or importance of the work. And so members of the State staff of the Association were sent to these counties. Here they requested some prominent citizen to become chairman of a committee, or called together a number of persons and urged them to organize; or they secured the promise of some local organization to sponsor the effort in that county or city.[55]

These organizations soon discovered a lack of accurate knowledge concerning the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. A letter from Brayton requested three or four hundred circulars for distribution at the annual celebration of the town on June 16th; and a note on the letter records that there were shipped "6 lb. Home Ties 25 on duty".[56] Another worker wrote that he had observed "that a talk from a man who has observed the Y. M. C. A. work, and is not connected with it in an official capacity has a striking effect upon the people around

here. And the uniform at this time has a great influence. Of course these towns are small and the audiences of necessity are of that character, but I do feel that the publicity is of the utmost value."[57] From Ft. Atkinson came a request for copies of the April number of the *Iowa State Notes* because "They contain pictures of what is actually being done in the buildings and these are very convincing arguments."[58]

Compared with the publicity which later became such a prominent feature of these welfare campaigns, the first campaign was, indeed, barren of advertising. There was no organized, systematic presentation of the purposes of the fund. Ministers were asked to make mention of the need from the pulpits, and the local newspapers were furnished with copies of commendations of the association work — such as that of Brigadier General Hubert A. Allen who had commanded the Iowa Brigade on the Border. "I know of no way", wrote General Allen, "money could be spent to a better advantage than assisting the Army Y. M. C. A." The commendations of Secretary of War Baker, Raymond B. Fosdick, and Theodore Roosevelt also found place in the columns; and news items indicating the progress of the movement appeared in the State papers.[59]

There were two types of local campaigns in the State. In the one, some local organization had charge of the effort. In the other a committee or committees organized for the purpose made the solicitation.

The most notable campaign of the first type was that carried on in Sioux City. The public affairs committee of the Rotary Club promised to raise the city's quota of $7000. Twenty-one teams of six members each were appointed. Each solicitor wore an arm band which had on it the red triangle; and when a person contributed he received a white tag which in addition to the red triangle bore the motto "I've Done the Other Bit." This campaign was characterized by enthusiasm and system. Des Moines had raised $10,000, and the slogan at Sioux City was "Beat Des Moines." The campaign opened on Saturday, June 30th, when girls, members of the various clubs, visited the show grounds and solicited especially from out-of-town people attending a circus. The work of the Rotary Club began on July 2nd, and on July 4th Mr. Wallace telegraphed "I extend sincere congratulations on your campaign. Your city breaks the record. You have done a wonderful thing." The amount subscribed at this time was about $13,000.[60]

The campaign in Burlington found its spon-

sor in the local association. On May 10th the directors and finance committee met and discussed various plans; but it was not until June 3rd that announcement was made that eight teams would solicit the $5000 sought. At that time $700 had already been donated. Although two committees from the local militia company which had been enjoying the privileges of membership joined in the solicitation, the campaign lagged for several weeks. Finally on July 11th a whirlwind effort was made which easily secured the desired amount. The experiment proved that in a city some local commercial organization was more effective than the local association as a money raiser. In Buena Vista County, however, where the officers of the county association served as the officers of this as well as of the second campaign, a large oversubscription resulted.[61]

In most of the counties, however, campaigns of the second type were staged. Committees formed either by men who had been present at the Des Moines meeting or under the leadership of the State workers solicited the people. Occasionally committees appointed for a local enterprise were also burdened with the additional task of raising the army fund. The most noteworthy example of this was at Des Moines. A debt of $110,000 had for some years been hang-

ing over the organization. In February a special committee of twelve had been formed to lay plans for an attempt to remove the burden, and it was now decided to combine with it the $10,000 sought from the city for army work. Mr. M. C. Williams of Oberlin, Ohio, was called in to take charge of this campaign which was staged in the second week of May. Though it was hoped that by Saturday night the goal would be reached, by Friday night the deficit was more than $36,000. At Saturday noon the huge clock which marked the progress of the campaign recorded $102,000; by 6 P. M. the total was a little more than $111,000; and at 9:30 there were still $1483 lacking. But in a few minutes the two hundred and fifty workers who were present when this report was made subscribed the amount lacking.[62]

This first campaign in Iowa had a distinctly religious aspect; and a great deal of help was received from the churches. Indeed, at Oskaloosa the churches were the medium through which the people were reached. The secretary of the local association presented the matter to the various churches on succeeding Sundays, and the response was generous.[63] June 3rd was Army Young Men's Christian Association Sunday in all the churches in Muscatine, and every minister spoke of the campaign which began on

the following Tuesday.[64] The members of the committees of solicitation occupied the pulpits of all Waterloo churches on Sunday, May 27th.[65] A collection of $3.00 taken up in the Presbyterian Church at Lenox on Mother's Day was forwarded to the State office.[66] The board of trustees of the Iowa Universalist Convention voted to hold no annual convention but to donate the usual amount spent on this meeting in equal sums to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Red Cross. A total of $150 was received from this source.[67] The Sunday School board of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Grand Junction, in addition to buying a liberty bond, contributed $25 to the Army Fund.[68]

The spirit of the churches in this movement is evidenced by a letter from Kellogg which states: "The S. S. Class of which I have the honor of being teacher have raised a little money for the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., and we sincerely hope that it may help and bless the boys who it seems are sacrificing so much. Our class is called the 'Live Wire Class' and I hope we may be able to live up to the name."[69]

In addition to the churches, various clubs and organizations contributed liberally. Twenty-five dollars was donated by the graduating class of the high school at Grinnell.[70] The

senior class of the Ames High School decided to give one third of the money they usually spent on a class banquet and forwarded $36.04.[71] Five dollars was the contribution voluntarily sent in by the Belmont Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons of Davenport;[72] and the Masons of Mapleton contributed $50.[73]

Though the chautauquas drew attention away from the campaign, they were a means of bringing people together and hence were of some use. No appeal for money was allowed from the platform, but the managers were sympathetic and the State workers were often allowed to speak of the purpose of the effort. When followed with a personal canvass the results were very gratifying.[74]

The holding of parties and entertainments, which became so prominent in later campaigns, claimed small attention at this time. People seemed quite willing to give their money directly. At Marshalltown, however, the income from a moving picture show at the Soldiers' Home was divided between the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, and the proceeds of a basketball game found a similar division.[75]

The facts show the presence of several campaigns each interfering greatly with the success of the others. Nowhere was this more marked

than in the campaign at Burlington. Though it began in the early part of May, not until July was it completed. Everybody seemed to be canvassing every one else for some enterprise or other. Boy Scouts were endeavoring to raise $10,000 to support their work for three years. The Liberty Loan and the Red Cross were the objects of efforts during these same weeks; and the local militia company was competing with a navy campaign for enlistments. Slight comfort could be found in the remark of the newspaper that "those who feel they are being overworked this week will welcome the fact that next week is foot week, when the various shoe stores will have experts on hand to give advice how to make the feet comfortable. After all of the running around this week, many may welcome the services of the experts next week."[76]

The difficulty of competing with the Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns was apparent in all parts of the State; and in addition to this local conditions often hindered. At Morning Sun the local band raised $450 on the day just preceding the date set for solicitation;[77] and at Holstein the fire department had just secured a donation of $2500.[78] Especially as the campaign dragged on into the summer, work in the rural districts became difficult. Threshing and the chautauqua seasons occupied

the farmers' time. At some places the rumors that the various secret societies would engage in welfare work operated against the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association — many of the members of these fraternal organizations planning to keep their donations for these campaigns.[79]

A study of the materials bearing on this campaign indicates that it was not a concerted effort, but a movement which spread as public spirited people heard of the work. When Burlington was raising its fund, letters were received from the out-lying districts asking for patriotic speakers to present the merits of the cause.[80] "While I have been writing this letter", wrote the community secretary at Mason City, "a lady came in from the northern part of our county who was at Freeman yesterday and said that she wanted us to come out to a community meeting at their school on Thursday evening of this week and let the people know of our work. She promises us a big crowd."[81]

This characteristic feature of the first campaign is the more evident when the extent of time is considered. By the middle of May it was reported that fifty counties were conducting the campaign, and by the end of the month a little more than $60,000 had been contributed.[82] In July, it was announced that all but

fifteen counties had reported and $160,000 had been pledged. But now the goal was put at $200,000 of which $30,000 would be used for the usual State work.[83] The effort, in fact, was continued so long that the first campaign was merged into the second, which was put on in the fall of the year, and it is impossible to separate the statistics of the two.

Some parts of the State did not respond to this first appeal. It was a source of annoyance to the secretary of the association at Dubuque that his efforts to arouse interest failed. "Dubuque's apportionment of this war fund is about $4000", he wrote, "which means that that much money will be spent for the benefit of Dubuque boys. If Dubuque doesn't foot the bill, Davenport, Des Moines and other cities will do so. Pride, if nothing else, should impel Dubuque to contribute her full share out of her abundance".[84] But this fact indicates how one community felt the call of one appeal while a neighboring community responded to a different cause. When a short time later the Playground and Recreation Association of America asked for funds to organize welfare work in the communities near the camps, Dubuque responded with more than $4000. No other city in the State, with the exception of Des Moines where the matter was of local importance, even contributed so much as $500 for this purpose.[85]

The people of Iowa were not at heart indifferent to the cause. Indeed, there was a hearty response when the purpose of the fund was made clear. There was no coercion; no assignment of individual quotas. Indeed, at Marshalltown the decision was reached to ask no one for more than twenty-five dollars.[86] "People were so glad to give", was the comment of one who was very active in his county.[87] This spirit of willingness was most evident where there was a personal interest in the fund. A farmer who contributed a hundred dollars remarked in explanation that his son was in the navy;[88] and comment was made on the changed attitude of a man who had responded coldly to the appeal for funds for border work but who now contributed generously because his son was in camp.[89] No large contributions were received. At Sioux City over half of the fund was donated by the "small contributors"; and of these the Canadians and British were apparently the most generous.[90]

At Marshalltown a farm hand appeared at a bank and wanted to donate fifty dollars to the government. As no provision had been made by the United States for individual contributions for carrying on the war, the money was turned over to the Young Men's Christian Association and the donor was satisfied. This

illustrates the attitude and understanding of the people: when they gave to the Young Men's Christian Association they felt that they were contributing to the success of their country's cause as much as if their money had gone to the government itself.[91]

III

The Second Campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association

From April, 1917, until the close of the year there was no time at which in some place in Iowa efforts were not being made to raise funds for the Young Men's Christian Association. These attempts are sometimes referred to as "The 1917 Campaign". But in reality there were in 1917 two national campaigns — one inaugurated in April for $3,000,000 to finance the work for that year, and a second launched in November, the first goal of which was $35,000,000 which, it was thought, would be sufficient to carry on the work until July 1, 1918. The decision to raise this amount was made at a meeting of the National War Work Council at the Bankers' Club in New York City on September 22, 1917.[92] On October 2nd a meeting was held in Chicago with representatives present from all of the States in the Central Army Department. John R. Mott and Sherwood Eddy were the principal speakers at this conference which included a representative delegation from Iowa.[93]

A State meeting of workers was held in Des Moines on Thursday, October 11, 1917, when representatives from about seventy counties were present. The meeting was addressed by Sherwood Eddy, International Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. At this time announcement was made that Iowa would be expected to raise $750,000. In commenting on the necessity for such a large sum Mr. Eddy stated that in addition to the many centers already opened among the American troops in the United States and France, General Petain had asked for a thousand huts for the French soldiers. Of this fund there would be spent with the American troops in the United States $11,120,000; with those abroad, $11,994,000; with the Russian army, $3,305,000; with the French army, $2,649,000; with the Italian army, $1,000,000; for prisoner of war work, $1,000,000; and for the expansion of the work, $3,932,000.[94]

A definite plan of campaign, which involved the organization of the work into three divisions, was arranged. Aside from the regular organized effort in each county, a distinct campaign among college and university students, was planned, and high school boys in a division by themselves were asked to raise a million dollars for work in the prison camps. Charles

A. Rawson, a prominent manufacturer and political leader, was appointed by the Iowa War Work Council as State chairman. The State was divided into sixteen districts, each of which had a chairman; and under these were the chairmen in each county. Although set for the week beginning November 4th the campaign was postponed a week in order that as little conflict with other campaigns as possible might result.[95]

The usual plan of organization was that adopted in the first campaign — a county chairman elected at a meeting of interested persons. The organization was, however, carried further. That in Lucas County is typical. At a meeting of a few citizens a county chairman and other county officers were elected. A chairman for the city of Chariton and one for each township were appointed by the county chairman, who also aided in the selection of a committee of workers for each township. Following a lunch and smoker attended by all the county workers, a public meeting was held in some church or school house in each township — this being practically the only means of publicity employed.[96] Warren County carried the organization down to the school district — one canvasser being appointed in each.[97]

How two counties coöperated in their organization is the interesting story told in Winne-

bago and Hancock counties. In the summer of 1917 the latter had doubled the amount asked of it in the three million dollar effort, while Winnebago County had had no systematic campaign. Accordingly, in the fall, in order that both might profit from previous experience, a joint banquet was held at Forest City, the county seat of Winnebago County. After stirring speeches the men from each county withdrew to a separate room and elected the necessary officers and committees.[98]

Meetings were a prominent feature of the publicity activities. From the State meeting down through the districts, counties, townships, and even school districts, the cause of the Young Men's Christian Association was presented. The women in their clubs, the men in their commercial organizations, the children in the schools heard of the work carried on under the Red Triangle. These meetings were so important a feature in the success of the campaign that Harold J. Wilson, chairman of the first district, reports that the district meeting was "the one biggest factor in enthusing this district."[99] In Van Buren County the ninety school houses were visited by workers for the fund, teachers and pupils manifesting great interest in the talks.[100] The recently organized Four Minute Men presented the merits of the cause in all the theatres of the State.[101]

The meetings in this campaign ranged from small rural gatherings to large town assemblages. Farmers and their families of the Highland community in Tama County met at their country church, and after a fried chicken supper listened to talks on army work.[102] At Fairfield, following a parade, led by the band, city and county officials, the Grand Army of the Republic, and other organizations, a huge patriotic rally was staged in the city park in the course of which a twelve-foot balloon was sent up bearing a Young Men's Christian Association placard.[103] Merchants at Albia closed their stores from 12 to 3 one afternoon that all might have an opportunity of attending a war work meeting.[104]

Local speakers were aided in their activities by men of State-wide prominence. Governor William L. Harding spoke in many of the cities, and Major General Edward H. Plummer, in command at Camp Dodge, detailed officers to speak at meetings throughout the State.[105] Among the officers so detailed was Lieutenant A. C. Brackett, whose appeal, according to a newspaper report, "was an eloquent one, and 'went home'. His description of the fighting men and his discourse on the value of the Y. M. C. A. to the army and navy carried with them conviction, and aroused much interest in the

Army Y. M. C. A."[106] The support of the officials at Camp Dodge was an important factor. At a meeting of Des Moines workers just before the beginning of solicitation Brigadier General R. N. Getty spoke of association work in the Philippines and at other army posts where he had been stationed; and Major General Plummer recounted his experience with the organization during the border mobilization.[107]

The actual work of the campaign was carried on by personal solicitation — either from house to house or by following selected lists of names. Canvassing teams were organized who made full use of the spirit of rivalry which was thus naturally aroused. How the war was gradually influencing all forms of civic endeavors is illustrated by the wide use made of military methods in planning and organizing the work of these teams. At Des Moines an executive committee headed by Lafayette Young, Jr., was in charge, and under their direction were three divisions: the aeroplane division, commanded by Ashton Clemens; the army division, commanded by C. L. Herring, and the navy division, commanded by John P. Wallace. Each division was composed of eight teams of eight men each, headed by a captain.[108] Mason City divided its force into an artillery branch, a cavalry division, an aviation section, and an engineering depart-

ment. Each of these was commanded by a colonel, assisted by an adjutant. Under each colonel were four companies of eleven men each, commanded by a captain. A general staff exercised supervision over the whole force.[109]

Not only did Waterloo have an organization modeled upon military lines, but it also proceeded in the campaign according to the technique of modern warfare: "The three batteries of field artillery under the leadership of 'Capts.' H. B. Lichty, J. H. Easley, and C. W. Chapman swept onto the field of battle in a perfect marching line that easily scattered the opposition. Behind them came the machine gun division under the command of 'Capt.' J. L. Jones. This company composed of sharpshooters, picked off what few of the enemy remained after the first rush. Bringing up the rear was the trench cleaning squad, led by 'Capt.' Worth Hillman. The few lucky individuals who escaped the other divisions stood no chance with the trench cleaners and were easily subdued."[110]

In many places the subscription of funds in mass meetings supplemented or almost entirely displaced personal solicitation. At a dinner given in Ash Grove for the registered soldiers a collection was taken up which amounted to $106.20.[111] The patriotic meeting at Fairfield resulted in the addition of $1200 to the county's

fund.[112] At Oskaloosa almost $3500 was raised at a patriotic meeting.[113] A Sunday evening mass meeting held in the auditorium of the public school at Anthon resulted in subscriptions totalling more than the town's quota.[114]

A painless method — much in favor in the country communities — was the donation of the proceeds of parties or entertainments. At Delphos the consolidated school put on an entertainment which consisted of a drill and a basketball game.[115] The Eastern Stars of Waterloo gave up their usual annual party and donated the cost (about $200) to the fund.[116] The oyster supper conducted at the East Center school in Spring Creek Township, Mahaska County, netted $360 and was so successful that "Ike Reed had to call Sam Walton out of bed at midnight to tell him how much was raised."[117]

Auctions which were always such a prominent feature of the Red Cross campaigns were also used to aid the Young Men's Christian Association. The township in which Montezuma is located raised more than its quota in this manner, and so dispensed with the canvass. For three hours in the afternoon and again from 7 to 11 at night, a stand erected in the city park was the center of attraction. Four auctioneers in turn sold the articles which had been contributed and which ranged from guinea pigs to a

Hereford bull, from groceries to buggies. A rooster, resold six times, was the means of adding $16 to the fund.[118] On a November Saturday afternoon the square at Washington was the scene of an auction of live-stock and grain. Corn, potatoes, baled hay, a calf and a pony changed hands and did their bit toward the success of the campaign.[119] At Fairfield, a Shetland pony, a gaily decorated pig, and a pen of chickens were auctioned off for Jefferson County's fund.[120] At Eddyville, during a meeting when funds were being solicited, a mother slipped into the offering the wedding ring of her recently deceased daughter. But the workers not willing to accept the sacrifice immediately sold the ring at auction for $105, the purchaser returning the ring to the donor.[121]

Many stores and theatres advertised that a percentage of the proceeds on certain days would be donated to the cause. Thus, the exhibition of "Sunshine Alley" at the Strand Theatre in Marshalltown brought $99.15 for the fund.[122] The S. S. Kresge Company store in Burlington donated fifty per cent of the gross proceeds of their sales on Tuesday, November 13th, for the same purpose.[123]

A unique feature in certain places was the duplication by employers of donations made by their employees. An instance of this was at

Marshalltown where the Western Grocer Company promised a dollar for every dollar given by their employees. The result was a contribution of $800. An opportunity for the committee to present their cause in a ten minute speech was offered by the Fisher Governor Company in the same city, and the same duplication of subscriptions was made. These company contributions were in addition to personal pledges made by officers of the concerns.[124]

December 8, 1917, was the regular pay day for the coal miners at Boone. It had been a custom that no work should be done on the afternoons of pay days. But at a meeting of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America on November 22nd it was decided to propose to the operators that the employees work that half day and donate the pay to the war fund. Not only did the operators agree; they promised to donate to the fund the proceeds of the sale of the coal mined. This one afternoon's work brought almost $1200 to the local fund.[125]

City pride and competition contributed to the success of the campaign. The assignment of county and city quotas gave each locality a definite aim. To fail was looked upon as unpatriotic. "Newspapers in surrounding counties are asking, what is the matter with Washington

County that it fell short of its quota in the Liberty bond campaign?" was the comment of a local newspaper. "Let's show them we are not slackers by subscribing more than our quota for the Army Y. M. C. A."[126] The competitive teams used in so many cities introduced a spirit of rivalry. A huge sign in Mason City showed the progress made by each team.[127] Postville, which prides itself upon being the home of John R. Mott, staged a spirited contest with the east side pitted against the west side. The latter won only after Mr. Mott had wired a contribution of $100 for "his side", and sixty dollars was raised in the last forty minutes — making the total contribution from the city $2400.[128]

A pleasing feature was the response of clubs and organizations. The first large donation made at Washington was $100 presented by the local chapter of the Knights of Pythias.[129] Commercial travellers in various cities lent not only their talent but their time. At Waterloo they volunteered their services for Saturday afternoon and succeeded in raising seventy-five dollars; at Burlington they officially pledged their assistance to the campaign.[130] Organizations which were themselves financially interested in war work aided in the task. The first contribution made at Sioux City was $100 offered by the local council of the Knights of

Columbus.[131] The coöperation of this organization was manifest in other places. In Shelby County, where twenty-five per cent of the population are German Catholics, the county chairman of the campaign urged the people to give their donations to the Knights of Columbus fund, in return receiving their coöperation.[132] The council at Dyersville urged its members to support the campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association as the number of non-Catholics was small.[133]

In the opinion of most workers the response in the rural regions was more hearty than had been evinced in either the Red Cross or the Liberty Loan campaigns. This was due to the fact, it was urged, that in the past farmers had been solicited on only a few occasions. The farmer was unacquainted with the need of relief work; and most of all the rural regions had not been systematically canvassed. But when once he realized the need, he was one of the most generous of contributors, since no one was better acquainted with the necessity for clean living than the farmer.[134]

"The response of the rural region in every way has been encouraging", states one report. "Many men and women contributed to this drive when they had never before in their lives contributed to any efforts outside of their own

Community."[135] It may be that the incident recorded at Marshalltown is typical. "Harry Brucklacher, one of the progressive young farmers of the Dillon neighborhood, came into the Iowa Savings Bank this forenoon with his husking mit full of silver and bills. 'Here's Y. M. C. A. money,' said he to Cashier Lawrence. 'A neighbor and I raised this in our immediate neighborhood and we are only half thru. We will double it, but I got tired carrying it around.' Counted, the money totalled $153.-50."[136]

The campaign had originally called for a total of $35,000,000, of which Iowa was supposed to contribute $750,000. But with the increased call for aid in Europe and the expanding American army, it was resolved to ask for $50,000,000; and to secure this increased sum it was decided that Iowa should supply a million dollars.[137] Definite dates had been set during which this sum was to be raised; but the week from November 11th to November 18th did not afford time enough to bring the campaign to a close, although at the end of that time the million had been subscribed. When the totals were tabulated several weeks later it was found that the people of Iowa had pledged more than a million and a half![138]

In addition to the general campaign, two dis-

tinctly special campaigns were carried on at this time — the one among students and the other among high school boys. At a conference of leading faculty men and students from the universities and colleges of Iowa, it was decided that an attempt should be made to raise $65,000 towards the $1,000,000 which it was hoped would be subscribed among students in the United States. This Student Friendship War Fund was to be given entirely by faculty members and students.[139] In Iowa the fund was raised in most colleges by stimulating meetings followed by appeals for subscriptions. At the State University the campaign was opened on November 13th with a stirring address by Governor William L. Harding. On the days immediately following, one hundred and ten teams canvassed the student body.[140] Twenty-three thousand dollars was subscribed at the Iowa State College in a rousing meeting.[141]

Many are the cases of sacrifice recorded in connection with the student contributions. Some promised funds which they had to earn in the cornfields. Winter coats and holiday trips were dispensed with and the savings donated. Coe College students were given three days absence if thereby they could work out their pledges. Cornell College co-eds turned boot blacks and, it is reported, shined shoes on

the steps of the college library. Fraternities and societies gave up parties to aid in paying their pledges.[142]

In connection with an effort to get high school boys of the country to donate a million dollars to be used for work among prisoners of war, a distinct campaign was carried on among the high school boys of the State. Each boy was to earn and give a dollar a month for ten months, thereby securing the name of "Ten-Month-Minute-Man". In Iowa the campaign was conducted by Dwight N. Lewis as State chairman, and Harry Goodrich as State director. The goal for Iowa was first set at $50,000, but when the subscriptions made in the first forty counties reporting passed this mark, an endeavor was made to reach $100,000.[143]

As the success depended so much upon the coöperation of the school officials the local campaign was left very largely in the hands of the local teachers. Variations in methods and organization resulted. At Waterloo it was planned to make the ten-month-minute-men more or less of a permanent organization which would meet to discuss ways and means of earning money.[144] A unit basis plan was adopted at Sioux City — that is, a unit promised to earn the ten dollars, but this unit might consist of one or a number of boys.[145] Interesting con-

tests marked the course of the campaign in the schools. Two teams were organized in the high school at Muscatine and the winning team was banqueted by the loser.[146] At many places girls were not content to be left out. Thus, nine girls of the Hampton High School worked in the cornfields, picking a hundred and twenty-five bushels at seven cents a bushel. Their employer was "well pleased and much surprised".[147] Of the two hundred and fifty "minute men" at Muscatine, one hundred were girls.[148]

The campaign among the high school boys had a higher object than the mere raising of a million dollars: it was a means of arousing patriotism and of developing habits of thrift and sacrifice. A father reported that "it was an opportunity for the development of a real patriotism among the boys in our Public Schools unexcelled. My own boy 9 years old has already turned in $2.00 and is going to raise $5 by his own efforts. He thoroly enjoys it, and will go out in all kinds of weather to earn a nickel or dime for this fund."[149] It was the testimony of a county school superintendent that "for the first time in the history of this country, children have been made to feel that they have been living a real life, rather than getting ready to live in later years."[150]

The response to the second campaign of the

Young Men's Christian Association was the most spontaneous in its generosity of all the welfare campaigns. The apportioning of personal quotas had not yet become a common feature of money getting. In Tama County, however, five dollars for each eighty acres of land was the expected contribution in the rural regions.[151] Fairfield donors had their names inscribed in a book kept at the county court house and open to all.[152] At Boone when an employee at the railroad shops was asked for a donation and he replied that he was pro-German, his fellow employees painted him with yellow ochre, placed a noose about his neck, and compelled him to kiss the flag. But this treatment was as much for his disloyalty as for his lack of generosity.[153]

Contributors in the first campaign had given under the impulse of the patriotic fervor then so prevalent; now they gave for the cause itself. The nature of that cause was beginning to be understood, and funds were raised more easily now than in the previous campaign. "It has been much easier to raise the money this campaign than the first", wrote one worker; "and the people are being educated to give".[154] "We had some indifference and some German sympathizers," writes one county chairman, "but by judiciously selecting committees to see such

persons they were reduced to the minimum. In fact by the second drive the difficulties had all practically disappeared."[155]

It is impossible to separate the statistics of the two appeals of the Young Men's Christian Association. In the spring and summer of 1917 Iowa had been asked for $75,000. The second appeal asked Iowa for $750,000. By January 1, 1919, there had been paid in, in response to these two appeals, more than $1,650,000.[156]

IV

Financing the War Work of the Knights of Columbus

The first methods employed by the Knights of Columbus in financing their work in the training camps and abroad present several contrasts with the campaigns of the organizations with which they made common cause in the United War Work Campaign. Whereas the others secured their funds from the people as a whole, the Catholic fraternity made their appeal primarily to their own membership and to the religious body from which they are drawn. An account of their financial activities does not reveal any widespread system of publicity, any newspaper campaign of education, any enthusiastic public mass meetings, or any systematic organization of town and county. The story is briefer than the size of the task would seem to demand because in the process no elaborate campaign machinery was created. The existing organization was simply turned from its usual task to the soliciting of funds. It was a movement within a certain group.

The founding of the Knights of Columbus

took place in New Haven, Connecticut, on February 2, 1882, and the organization was incorporated under the laws of that State on the 29th of March. The object of the society is to render "mutual aid and assistance to the members of said society and their families", and to "promote such social and intellectual intercourse among its members as shall be desireable and proper".[157] In Iowa, the first council, as the local organization is called, was formed at Dubuque in 1901; and since that time the number has gradually increased until at the meeting of the State convention in May, 1917, there were reported fifty-two councils and a total membership of 15,132. In the number of councils and in membership Iowa ranked sixth among the States. A year later there were fifty-three councils and the membership was estimated at 19,000.[158] On January 1, 1920, the State Secretary reported that the membership in Iowa comprised sixty-four councils and very close to 24,000 members.

Each council in the State is represented by two delegates at the annual State convention. This convention elects the administrative officer of the State, the State Deputy, and other State executives and provides for the general maintenance of the order by levying a tax on each council — usually one dollar per capita. The

State is represented in an annual national convention, called the Supreme Council, by the State Deputy, the last past State Deputy, and one delegate for every two thousand members. No State, however, may have a total of more than ten delegates. Heading the national organization is the Supreme Knight, who is aided by a Supreme Board of Directors which meets quarterly.[159]

Following the declaration of a state of war in April, 1917, many Catholic societies turned their attention to efforts connected with the war. To secure coördination of all these efforts Cardinals Gibbons, Farley, and O'Connell called a conference of representatives from sixty-eight dioceses, leading Catholic societies, and the Catholic press. This conference met at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., on August 11th and 12th. Among the resolutions agreed upon by this body was one which declares that "this convention most heartily commends the excellent work which the Knights of Columbus have undertaken in co-operating with the government of the United States in meeting the moral problems which have arisen and will arise out of the war, and it is the opinion of this convention that the Knights of Columbus should be recognized as the representative Catholic body for the special work they have undertaken."[160]

The conference also recommended that a permanent central body be created to direct and supervise all Catholic war activities. This was accomplished in November, 1917, when the fourteen archbishops of America organized a National Catholic War Council. In January, 1918, the organization was completed with the appointment of four bishops as an administrative committee, the formation of a general committee of two delegates from each diocese, and the selection of an executive committee which in addition to the four bishops consisted of six Knights of Columbus and six others chosen at large. The activities of this council, in so far as the welfare work among soldiers is concerned, were delegated to the "Knights of Columbus Committee on War Activities."[161]

In the meantime the society had been formulating and executing plans. No sooner was it evident that one of the national army cantonments would be located at Des Moines than a meeting of the State executive committee was called. On June 17, 1917, this committee met informally a committee of the local council at Des Moines; but because of lack of information as to what plans the national order would make, no definite line of action could be decided upon, except to agree to stand ready to coöperate with anything undertaken by the Supreme Council.[162]

The national organization had also been acting. Impressed with the need for immediate action, the Board of Directors had during recess authorized the supreme officers to appeal for a war fund of one million dollars, suggesting that each council contribute two dollars per member, and that the remainder be obtained from friends of the order. With financial support assured, on June 13th, James A. Flaherty, the Supreme Knight, offered to the War Department to erect buildings at the training camps; and on June 19th, at a meeting of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, it was unanimously voted to recommend to the Secretary of War that the offer be accepted. On June 20th Secretary Baker agreed to the proposition.[163]

When the Board of Directors met on June 24th and 25th for their quarterly meeting the appeal of the supreme officers was approved, and a per capita of two dollars was levied on the membership, payable by members within thirty days and by councils within forty days. The week beginning July 22nd was designated as "Campaign Week", and a committee entitled the "Knights of Columbus Supreme Board of Directors Committee on War Activities" was appointed. With time there grew out of this committee an elaborate organization which not only supervised the collection of

funds but also directed the work among the men.[164]

At the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Supreme Council which assembled in Chicago on August 7th and 8th, the motion was unanimously carried "that the Board of Directors be authorized to issue an appeal to the Catholic people of the United States for a further fund of two million dollars." Thus the total amount to be raised, including the original levy of two dollars per capita, was three million dollars.[165]

Immediately upon the levy of this assessment the local councils in Iowa commenced to collect. But in this matter two dollars was taken rather as a minimum. At Shenandoah a donation of fifty dollars was received, and the spirit of the movement is indicated by the statement of Joseph Miller of Hamburg who when he gave ten dollars to the fund stated that "he had furnished three sons, would furnish three more and would if needed give $500.00 to the fund."[166]

With the decision of the Chicago convention that three million instead of one million should be raised, it was evident that more comprehensive plans must be arranged. A meeting of the State Executive Committee and of the deputies from the thirteen districts into which the State was then divided was held at Cedar Rapids on

August 19th to talk the matter over. At this meeting it was reported that the Catholic Women's League of Iowa, that had recently held a meeting at Des Moines, promised to coöperate with their brother organization. Plans were made to enlist the support of the archbishop and bishops of Iowa, and each of the district deputies was advised to organize his district for solicitation. In order that the war fund might be increased it was recommended that all costly banquets be omitted during the war.[167] "Our paths heretofore have been through pleasant vallies of pleasure at initiations, banquets, etc. Now duty calls in clarion tones. Let us rise up in the true spirit of fraternity for God, our country, and our fellowman," was the appeal of the State Deputy.[168]

The endorsement of the Catholic leaders of the State was readily obtained. Archbishop Keane of Dubuque and the bishops of the State wrote to their priests requesting them to urge upon the people the importance and necessity of supporting the war fund, and themselves subscribed liberally to the enterprise.[169] Continual mention was made of the fact that this was not a Knights of Columbus undertaking, but a Catholic endeavor delegated to that organization. "Not only every member of the Knights of Columbus, but every Catholic man and wom-

an in the country should recognize this responsibility and do their share", was the comment of the State paper of the organization.[170]

Commendation was received from non-Catholics. Due publicity was given to the fact that Theodore Roosevelt endorsed the effort as a "spirited and patriotic campaign to help our country win this war for righteousness." Others who gave their encouragement were President Wilson, ex-President Taft, Secretary of War Baker, and William J. Bryan.[171] The *Des Moines Capital* in an editorial remarked: "Every effort that is made to render comfort and assistance to the American soldiers in training is worthy of the public's support. One of them is the campaign of the Knights of Columbus to raise a war camp fund of $3,000,000 in the United States, $140,000 of which is asked of Iowa."[172]

Early in October State headquarters were opened in Des Moines by the State Deputy, J. H. Devaney of Cascade. The State Chaplain, Rev. John T. Noonan, was made treasurer and H. J. Becker was appointed secretary. Letters and literature were sent to every Grand Knight in the State. Cuts of the Knights of Columbus building at Camp Dodge, which was just on the point of being opened, were furnished to the newspapers.[173]

Due to the increase in the amount sought, the campaign set for the week beginning July 22nd had not materialized. October 12, 1917, was the four hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the landing of Columbus. Accordingly, it was thought to be a proper time for the Knights of Columbus to advertise their war work. Addresses on the importance and scope of the work being undertaken were planned to be delivered before each of the fifty-two councils in the State.[174] Among the prominent speakers was Governor Harding, who at a great mass meeting in the armory at Fort Dodge said: "Do your duty to this organization, not alone as Catholics but as Americans. See that these chaplains are furnished. They will minister not only to Catholics but to Protestants as well. On that great battlefield they will not ask a man's creed."[175]

In the communities where there was a Knights of Columbus council the task of raising the money was comparatively simple. At some places only members of the local organization were approached. Thus, from Neola $1,178.50 were sent in with the remark that "this amount was raised by voluntary donations mostly from members. We made no direct personal solicitation among Catholics generally."[176] As a rule, however, a direct appeal was made by the

council through the local church. Posters, special meetings, pulpit announcements, and newspaper articles furnished the publicity at Keokuk, and were followed by a house to house canvass of Catholics of the city.[177] From Dubuque it was reported that the method in vogue was to have favorable mention of the campaign given from the pulpit and announcement made of a lecture to follow the mass at which time subscriptions would be asked.[178]

Handbills distributed around the city of Burlington announced a Catholic mass meeting at St. John's Hall on the evening of October 12, 1917. These bills contained a cut of the architect's plan of a Knights of Columbus hut with the remark: "Wherever American soldiers are encamped you will find from one to five buildings like the one pictured above, equipped for spiritual and recreational purposes, in charge of a chaplain and secretary. All men wearing the U. S. uniform are welcome here regardless of creed." At this meeting, attended by five hundred people, subscriptions were taken.[179]

On Sunday, July 22nd, envelopes were passed out in all the Catholic churches of Black Hawk County with a request for donations.[180] At Davenport committees were on hand at all the Catholic churches on July 29th to solicit funds.[181] Each of the churches in Sioux City

set aside one Sunday upon which all the collections were turned over to the fund.[182]

At other places more thorough campaigns were staged. On October 17th at the Sacred Heart Cathedral parish in Davenport addresses were given on the purpose of the fund, and volunteers were called for to canvass the parish, several being assigned to each block.[183] The Ottumwa campaign was launched by a meeting which was featured by a rousing lecture and a playlet by the children of the Sacred Heart school, followed by an appeal for subscriptions which amounted to $750. During the next few days the three parishes of the city were canvassed on the house to house plan in order to reach those who did not attend the meeting.[184] More of the features of a "drive" appeared in the Cedar Rapids campaign. A dinner at the Hotel Montrose was the occasion for the instruction of committees which had been organized to canvass each of the three parishes of the city. The clergy from many of the surrounding towns were present to obtain information on the scope of the campaign.[185]

But the endeavors were by no means limited to the fifty-two localities in the State where the order had established councils. In 1915 there were in the State 469 Catholic congregations.[186] These were solicited in one of two ways. Often

the parish priest, stirred by the reports of the work, led in the movement. In the parish of Dedham in Carroll County, the pastor secured $2,200 for the fund — this being an average of $22 for every family.[187] It was reported that the small congregation at Oskaloosa was "guilty of an outburst of patriotism" because, under the leadership of Father Thomas F. Loftus, they raised on Sunday, October 14th, almost $600.[188] The resident pastor of the parish at Ashton, Iowa, travelled over his parish and in one day succeeded in raising $1389.15 although opposition was manifested due to the misunderstanding of the nature of the fund by many of the foreign-born.[189]

The other method was for the councils to send out committees to the neighboring cities and parishes and there solicit the Catholic population. These members of the Ottumwa council were successful in their efforts to collect funds in the vicinity.[190] F. A. Huber, Grand Knight of the Cresco council, visited the parishes in neighboring towns and, with the cooperation of the local clergy, arranged for committees to solicit for the fund.[191] The Burlington council utilized its members living in other towns for this purpose. If more than one lived in the same locality they were constituted a committee who, after enlisting the aid

of the local priest, were to list every Catholic and find out whether he had already made a contribution. If not, the committee were empowered to request such a donation on behalf of the Burlington council.[192]

Efforts which had been made to obtain the cooperation of other Catholic organizations were highly successful, especially among the two women's societies — the Daughters of Isabella and the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters. The latter at a convention in Milwaukee voted to make twenty-five cents per member a minimum contribution from each court.[193] Numerous cases of donations from these two clubs are mentioned in the periodicals.[194] The Catholic Young Ladies' Club of Burlington gave two charity balls for the fund, one netting $60 and the other $190. In the same city the St. Aloysius Young Men's Society of St. John's Church pledged $100, the St. Clara Young Ladies' Society gave the entire contents of their treasury and the proceeds of an operetta, and the St. Francis Married Ladies' Society contributed $25.[195]

A favorite method was the holding of entertainments and parties, the proceeds of which were donated to camp work. One of the most modest of these was reported to have been conducted by Miss Rita Brown of Route No. 2,

Peosta, Iowa, who "appreciating the work of the Knights of Columbus in providing for the spiritual and moral welfare of the soldier boys in camp and on the battlefield, through a party held in her little school house realized the sum of $15.00, which she generously tendered to State Deputy Devaney to be added to this fund."[196] At Burlington an athletic carnival was held on the evening of January 17, 1918, featured by "five fistic encounters" and witnessed by several hundred enthusiastic fans, the entire proceeds of which were donated to the Knights of Columbus War Camp Fund.[197] The Knights of Columbus also shared in the returns from a large Labor Day picnic held at the town of Bernard in Dubuque County, and from the merchant's carnival at Keokuk.[198] Cards, dancing, and a program furnished the entertainment at a war camp benefit arranged by the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters of Cedar Rapids on the evening of October 20, 1917.[199]

No systematic efforts were made to solicit from non-Catholics, but, in spite of this, aid was received from many Protestants. At Fort Dodge many such contributions in liberal amounts were made, and the Catholics in turn aided the fund of the Young Men's Christian Association.[200] Alex Miller, editor of the

Washington Democrat and a Mason, was one of the speakers at the Columbus Day celebration at Harper.[201] Out of the $3800 raised by the Cresco council, $350 was donated by non-Catholics.[202] The grand total of the Burlington council was $3856.60, and of this $657.00 came from those not members of the order or church.[203]

No definite dates had been set within which the three million dollars were to be raised. From month to month appeals were made to increase the subscriptions. The appeals, it was said, in themselves became an educational campaign that brought as a result a continual stream of contributions. "And", stated an editorial, "just as there can be no limit to this growth of the work to the application of the War Fund, so long as the war lasts and the numbers of our forces increase, so there must be no limit to the work for the War Fund."[204] This fact brings out the most distinctive feature of the Knights of Columbus efforts to secure funds. Theirs was not a whirlwind campaign: it was a constant appeal for constant contributions. By January 1, 1920, the people of Iowa had contributed to the war fund of the organization $243,291.45.[205]

This campaign, if such the continual efforts may be called, continued from the time of the

first appeal in June, 1917, through the summer of 1918. In the meantime plans were being made for a more organized and systematic attempt to come later in 1918 or early in 1919. At the 1918 meeting of the Supreme Council it was announced that this campaign would be conducted by the National Catholic War Council and that the goal which was set for fifty millions would not only finance the work of the Knights of Columbus but would provide support for all the war activities of the Catholic church. Such a campaign, however, was never carried out, as the efforts of the Knights of Columbus were merged into the United War Work campaign.[206]

V

Campaigns of the American Library Association

A Muscatine boy unpacking a box of books in one of the large camps of the American Expeditionary Forces in France found among the number a book bearing the name of one of his neighbors at home.[207] The gift of an Iowa citizen given for all boys in service found its way into the hands of those to whom it would probably have been given in the first place had the real desire of the donor been fulfilled. For in the effort to provide reading material for the soldiers, as in all welfare activities, a community first looked towards aiding its own boys. It was only after the national method of organizing the army had sent Iowa boys to New Mexico, and Alabama soldiers to Camp Dodge, that it was realized that Iowa boys could best be aided by helping all soldiers.

Iowa had made an enviable reputation in providing books and magazines during the border mobilization, and when the larger struggle arose in April, 1917, the former experience was not forgotten. No sooner had a state of

war been declared than Miss Julia A. Robinson, Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, called upon the Adjutant General of the State to inquire how the libraries of the State might best aid the soldiers. Due to the uncertainty as to what system of military service would be adopted, the Adjutant General advised that action be postponed. But the librarians of the State were urged to begin the collection of books and magazines to be held until needed in the camps. In the meantime the Iowa Library Commission sent books from their supply to the men in the Officers' Training School at Fort Des Moines and to the soldiers who were encamped at the Fair Grounds. These books were under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association.[208]

The presence of an Iowa boy in the Thirteenth Engineers, located at the Municipal Pier in Chicago, led to the first solicitation for books in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rosene of Des Moines visited their son Moore, a member of the regiment, and while there noticed a lack of reading material in the tent of the Young Men's Christian Association. Accordingly, upon her return to Des Moines, Mrs. Rosene selected a large number of books from her own library, telephoned her friends and asked each of them for one or more books, and through the daily

press requested all interested in the welfare of the Thirteenth Engineers to coöperate in the movement. As a result several hundred books were donated and forwarded free of charge by the Wells Fargo Express Company, reaching Chicago in time to leave with the regiment on July 15, 1917.

"While my own son never saw one of the books", writes Mrs. Rosene, "other mothers' sons must have, and while I am frank to state my purpose was in a measure intended for my son, I know the books must have whiled away many weary hours for some mother's boy, and a good work accomplished."[209]

A short time thereafter the newly organized Soldiers' Service and Recreation Bureau made an appeal for a thousand volumes of fiction, war stories, and histories of Europe to be brought to the Public Library of Des Moines and thence distributed to the various camps in the vicinity of the city. Moreover, after Mrs. Rosene had sent her collection to Chicago a number of books arrived, whereupon she made it known that all books which might be left at her home would be kept and forwarded to the army cantonment which was in the process of erection near the city.[210]

In the meantime the Iowa Library Commission was waiting for the American Library

Association to announce its plans. To this latter organization the Commission on Training Camp Activities had delegated the task of satisfying the soldiers' desire for reading. "Because your organization can call to its service the trained abilities of all the librarians of the United States, it seems natural to ask you to administer this problem for the Government", was the comment of Mr. Fosdick in the letter giving official recognition to the war activities of the Association.[211] Organized in 1876 and incorporated in 1879, the American Library Association had as its purpose the solution of mutual problems of library administration by meetings and correspondence.[212]

In May, 1917, President Walter L. Brown of the American Library Association appointed a committee which he instructed "to assemble the various suggestions that have been made and to bring them before the association with some sense of proportion". When this committee reported at the annual convention at Louisville on June 22nd, they recommended the appointment of a war committee of seven which, in addition to the coördination of efforts to collect books, was empowered to solicit funds for camp library work in the name of the Association. Such a committee under the chairmanship of James I. Wyer was organized, and before the

termination of the convention several meetings had been held and the committee was expanded by the appointment of sub-committees on finance, publicity, camp libraries, State agencies, and local agencies.[213]

The American Library Association had upon its hands a dual task: the solicitation of books, and the solicitation of funds. In a letter giving official approval to the library activities, June 28, 1917, Mr. Fosdick stated: "Briefly, we have in mind the erection in each camp of a suitably equipped central library which will be under your management and direction. The funds for the erection of these buildings will have to be provided from private sources, and I trust that your organization will be successful in obtaining ample financial support."[214]

The Association was relieved of the duty of soliciting funds for library buildings due to the appropriation of $320,000 by the Carnegie Corporation for this purpose. But that did not remove the necessity for a financial campaign, since private donations would not supply every kind of book needed by soldiers. It was not probable that among the volumes rescued from dusty attics or neglected libraries would be found books on military science or the technical subjects which are so important in modern warfare. Moreover, in addition to the fund for the

purchase of books, salaries and the maintenance of the war organization had to be provided for. On August 14, 1917, the War Service Committee instructed the War Finance Committee to conduct a campaign for a million dollars in September.[215]

In this effort the War Finance Committee was assisted by a Library War Council which was appointed by Secretary of War Baker under the chairmanship of Frank A. Vanderlip. As it was thought that the rural regions and the small towns, lacking an established library system, would be unsolicited, each city was asked to consider as its quota an amount equal in dollars to five per cent of its population. Thus a million dollars could be easily obtained. Directly responsible for the management of the campaign was a campaign director who had general charge of the twelve districts into which the nation was divided. Each district was organized under a field director who was aided by a divisional director — usually one of the local librarians. For each of the States in the district a State director was named.

In the district of which Iowa was a part were also Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Here the field director was Miss A. B. Coushaine and the divisional director was Miss Gratia A. Countryman, librarian of the

Minneapolis Public Library, where the divisional headquarters were located. Johnson Brigham, State Librarian and Chairman of the Iowa Library Commission, was appointed State director for Iowa.[216]

Iowa was fortunate in possessing two organizations which could be called upon in the emergency. On September 2, 1890, there was organized at Des Moines the Iowa Library Society which later adopted the name, "The Iowa Library Association". Its constitution states that the "object of the association shall be to promote the library interests of the State of Iowa" and membership is open to anyone interested or to any institution engaged in library work. The State is divided into six districts in each of which a district meeting takes place every spring, and in the fall a State convention is held.[217]

Closely associated with this unofficial organization is the official Iowa Library Commission — a board consisting of the State Librarian, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State University, and four persons appointed by the Governor. Among the duties of this commission are to "give advice and counsel to all free public libraries" and to supervise the traveling libraries of the State. Close union between these two organizations is maintained

by the Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, Miss Julia A. Robinson, who is an ex-officio member of the executive committee of the Iowa Library Association.[218]

The plan for the local campaign as outlined by the War Finance Committee provided that the librarian of the public library in each community should act as the local campaign director. Aiding the librarian would be a local war council composed of the trustees of the library with ten other men and women of prominence in the vicinity. For Iowa it was at first planned to organize committees in each county, but the time did not permit the carrying out of these plans. Accordingly, the matter was taken up with the libraries. To each of the librarians in the State a request was sent asking that assurance be given of coöperation. If this assurance was not forthcoming, the State director turned to the local women's clubs.[219]

It is well known that the women's clubs of Iowa have always been closely identified with the library interests. Indeed, the Iowa Library Commission, created in 1900, was in great part the result of the agitation carried on by the State Federation during the two previous years. Since then women's clubs have been instrumental in the establishment of many a local library, and the Iowa Traveling Library has

furnished study outlines and reference materials for the local clubs. Upon the outbreak of war the General Federation of Women's Clubs — a national organization — coöperated with the American Library Association in the latter's activities, and Mrs. True Worthy White of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on literature and library extension, wrote to each State chairman asking that the State clubs support the movement. Thereupon, Mrs. A. J. Barkley of Boone, chairman of the committee in Iowa, took up the matter with Miss Julia A. Robinson, chairman of the sub-committee on library extension. As a result the movement received the hearty and official support of the Iowa clubs. Mr. Brigham wrote to the women's clubs in the localities where there was no library or where no response had been received, urging them to manage the campaign in their vicinity.[220]

The campaign of the American Library Association in Iowa was organized by means of the libraries or the women's clubs who either staged the campaign themselves, created the necessary machinery, or delegated the task to some existing organization. Buena Vista County was one of the few counties which organized on the first plan. When the appeal was sent to Elizabeth Walpole, librarian of the Storm Lake Public

Library, a meeting was called consisting of the library board and ten other prominent citizens. After an explanation of the work by the librarians a permanent organization was effected, and the twenty persons present were divided into committees to whom certain districts were assigned so that every town and township in the county was covered. Thereupon the committees visited their sections and presented the matter to the commercial club, the women's clubs, or some prominent persons who would sponsor the movement.

Through the coöperation of the county superintendent of schools, churches, and newspapers, due publicity was given the effort so that the campaign, which was carried on by solicitation and house to house canvass, was highly successful. "People were very friendly and in sympathy with the movement", writes Miss Walpole. "It was not a difficult matter as we did it all while we had the people enthused."[221] In most localities, however, there was not time enough to effect so thorough an organization. At Spencer the board of library trustees simply appointed two of their number to solicit in the city.[222]

The Rotary Club of Sioux City was the leader of the campaign at that place. At first the library trustees had planned to carry on the cam-

paign themselves, but the success of the former organization in the matter of raising the fund for the Young Men's Christian Association, and their willingness to aid brought about a union of forces wherein the Rotary Club was assisted by the commercial club and the local library organization.[223] The Rotary Club of Cedar Rapids gave effective aid when the fund was raised in their city and participated in a "jubilee meeting" held in the city library to celebrate the victory. Des Moines raised $5500 for the purpose as part of the sum collected by the War Recreation Bureau to provide for the organization of welfare work in the Camp Dodge community.[224]

Likewise the women's clubs responded either by donating from their funds, taxing their members, or appointing committees to undertake the campaign. The Coterie at Elkader not having time to make a personal canvass simply donated five dollars from the treasury of the organization; and the Red Oak Monday Club responded in the same manner. The Superior Culture Club voted to give five cents per capita from the funds on hand and the Twentieth Century Club of Fayette taxed each member ten cents and forwarded the sum to Des Moines. A canvass put on in Clarksville by the women of the local club succeeded in raising $80.80. Likewise

house to house solicitation was adopted by the organizations at Waukee, Cedar Falls, and Washington.[225]

"They do not seem to think that the soldiers need books and they are all too busy to give the subject their attention", is the complaint of one who tried to organize the rural communities of his county for the campaign. The public had to be educated to the need of a library fund, but the time was so short that no extended system of publicity could be adopted. No speaking tours were arranged for any of the library campaigns. Only at the State convention and in the district meetings of the Iowa Library Association was the matter presented in talks by the State leaders.[226]

Newspapers responded by printing articles on the library activities; and Washington County organized an effective publicity committee by appointing as members representatives from each of the county newspapers. Davenport had no canvassing, but by means of posters all over the library, articles in newspapers, slips in outgoing books, and letters sent to fifteen hundred citizens, over a thousand dollars was collected. Sioux City started its campaign by mailing a thousand letters to prospective donors. When the teachers' institute of Jefferson County met at Fairfield the county superintendent of

schools enlisted the aid of the rural school teachers in spreading the news of the appeal.[227]

In addition to house to house solicitation other methods of raising funds were used. Tag days were employed at Indianola and Fairfield. The latter was the scene of an especially successful effort resulting in the donation of $271.58 at the annual old settlers' celebration. Forty-eight high school girls, divided into two teams, manifested a spirited rivalry to secure the larger sum, but the losing team had the consolation of being the one which sold a dollar tag to William J. Bryan who was the orator of the day.[228] Magazine sales at Holstein and Tipton contributed to the amounts sent from those places, and boxes located in the post office and moving picture theater at Livermore supplemented the contributions from the two local clubs. Of the amount raised in Libertyville five dollars was donated from the proceeds of a play given by the local high school. Announcement was made that the churches at Audubon would take up collections for the fund, and all the banks in Jefferson County signified their willingness to receive contributions and forward to the right place.[229]

But the greatest part of the sum was raised by solicitation, and the campaign in the State was a thorough success in spite of many dis-

couraging conditions. The time for organization was too brief, and the rural regions were practically untouched except through the schools. A remarkable record was made by the rural schools in Allamakee County. At a meeting of rural teachers at Waukon the teachers were requested to ask their pupils to bring pennies to school, and the enthusiasm of the children resulted in the collection of $101, most of the sum being contributed in pennies.[230]

In some parts of the State the efforts of other organizations interfered seriously with the library campaign. Thus, the persistent attempts of the Tourist Club of Forest City were unsuccessful. "The club took favorable action in the matter", states the report, "and proceeded to initiate a public entertainment to raise funds, but the Red Cross stole their week and occupied three nights with a local play. Then the club president was obliged to be out of town for a week and the planned entertainment fell through. Then the Y. M. C. A. drive occupied a week. So one thing and another have interfered and nothing has been done and no funds collected, much to my disappointment." The Sioux City campaign was first postponed for the Liberty Loan and then for the Young Women's Christian Association.[231]

" 'Too many calls for money' is the excuse

from most people", reported one solicitor. Indeed, this situation was prevalent throughout the State.[232] Accordingly, in some places no effort was made to secure support for library welfare work. The board of trustees of the library at Fort Dodge, after considering the subject thoroughly, decided that it would be unwise to sanction a campaign in Webster County at that time; and in another locality the "Board did not seem to get interested as they have been working on Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and just recently the Liberty Bond issue." Indeed, at Spencer, the board of trustees directed their solicitors to avoid the merchants and solicit only those "who are not asked every day."[233]

Before the campaign for funds was entirely completed the librarians were in the midst of another war endeavor which called for a different organization and a new method of appeal. In the first issue of the *War Library Bulletin* in August, 1917, librarians were urged to collect books and hold them until notice was given as to the shipping point.[234] Throughout the fall and winter Iowa libraries continued the collection of reading matter and upon instructions forwarded it to the Iowa Library Commission at Des Moines, whence most of the material was taken to Camp Dodge. However, the expansion of the army was rapid; and the books con-

tributed were not of the kind desired, for people usually gave what they were glad to be rid of. Accordingly, the American Library Association put on a national and intensive campaign for books during the week beginning March 18, 1918. The elaborate plan of campaign which was drawn up was adopted in but few cases, although many of the suggestions were put into practice. In Iowa the campaign week was only an intensification of the already existing effort. Indeed, although a second campaign was launched in the spring of 1919, the collection of books in Iowa can best be described as one continuous movement.[235]

As in the campaign for funds the local libraries became the center of collection with the women's clubs and public schools as effective recruiting agents. The special problem of the campaign was to induce the citizens to make the effort — to take the trouble to sort out books with which they were willing to part, and to deliver them to the proper place. The object of the publicity in the campaign was to impress people with the actual need for books. This was accomplished by constant repetition through the regular channels of publicity. Sioux City was especially well organized for the intensive campaign. News stories recounting intimate glimpses of library work in camps ap-

peared in the newspapers together with some display advertising. The forty clergymen of the city were requested to announce the campaign from their pulpits and to emphasize the need for individual action. Circulars were distributed at the Auditorium when Harry Lauder appeared in a concert; and members of the library staff spoke daily before clubs and organizations. A local laundry printed twenty thousand shirt-holders with the statement: "Your Laundryman is a Patriot. He will gladly bring your books to the Free Public Library." Slides were run in the moving picture theaters afternoon and evening.[236]

The majority of the books were collected by patrons of the library bringing them there, but in practically all cases provisions were made to collect them if notified where they could be obtained. A table in the lobby of the Clinton public library was piled high with the gifts. Laundry wagons at Waterloo called for books when the laundry was notified of their whereabouts. Boys and girls were effective workers. Over three hundred books and hundreds of magazines were gathered at Oelwein by the library staff, Boy Scouts, and the city firemen. Forty-eight companies of girls in Des Moines under the direction of Mrs. W. E. Maulsby appealed to every citizen who could be reached in

September, 1917, and in the following spring the Boy Scouts made a house to house canvass.[237]

Frequently it was provided that books could be left at places other than the public library. Placards in the stores at Muscatine invited the public to leave their books and they would be taken to the public library. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the five branch libraries of Sioux City acted as collection agencies. An effective display was arranged in the Milo John Drug Store at Clinton: the entire window was cleared out and certain books, which according to the reports of the camp librarians were in great demand, were placed there in order that passers-by might know what was wanted. Placards announced that additions to the collection were desired. By the end of the week about two hundred volumes were piled high in the window.[238]

The women's clubs were especially effective in the places where there were no public libraries. Indeed, the town in the State which came nearest to giving a volume per capita was Williamsburg which is without a public library. The P. E. O. of the town, under the leadership of Mrs. H. E. Blasier, undertook to collect a thousand volumes. The aid of the ministers

and teachers was enlisted; leaflets were distributed, posters were placed in the post office, in the depot, in the schools, and in banks; while the telephones on the rural lines were kept busy. An empty business building was secured, and two club women were there daily from 2:30 to 4:30 to receive the gifts. The Pythian Sisters of Dayton who had accumulated a library of several hundred volumes donated them to the soldiers. At Des Moines the Monday Club gave money to buy books that were needed, and the Brevity Club specialized on books dealing with aeroplane engines.[239]

Just as effective were the public schools. In Des Moines the schools were the centers of collection. Citizens were urged to have their children carry the books with them to the school, or in case there were no school children in the family, they were urged to bring them themselves. From the schools motor trucks, the use of which was donated by the automobile interests of the city, brought the books to the city library.[240] The collection of three hundred volumes which had been asked of the city of Marion was entrusted to the school children. A definite quota was assigned to each school and to each pupil — the pupil himself being expected to find his quota. Although not every pupil succeeded, many collected more than their quota and made the attempt a success.[241]

Probably the most spirited of all school campaigns was that conducted by the Junior High School at Spirit Lake which prides itself upon its school spirit. "The spirit is kept alive and in good tone by keeping the children's interests centered about such enterprizes as this one", explained the superintendent. Each of the three grades in the Junior High School was given a place on the platform which it decorated with its own posters. Each class sought to make its collection the largest and the best — a rivalry which led to the solicitation of every person in the town and community liable to possess the desired books.[242]

Iowa's contribution to the campaign of the American Library Association for a million dollars amounted to $35,567.50. By October, 1919, the books given through the Iowa Library Commission totalled 138,653 in addition to an unknown number which had been presented individually.[243]

VI

The Campaign of the Young Women's Christian Association

In the recent struggle there were many active participants who did not shoulder a rifle. A year after the declaration of a state of war a million and a half men were in military service: at that time a million and a half women were engaged in the manufacture of war materials: and as the number in the one class increased, the other force expanded correspondingly.[244] Most of these women were living a life just as novel, just as separated from their previous existence as were the soldiers: and the woman worker was as prone to homesickness and loneliness as was the recruit in the camp. If he needed welfare work and the people furnished it, should she not also be remembered?

The inspector general of the Iowa militia had reported in 1901, on the presence of women in the militia camps, that they were "a nuisance, underfoot, and a detriment to the good work and benefits expected of camp".[245] But, whether a nuisance or not, women were bound to come to the places where the soldiers were — to enjoy

a family picnic, to visit the sick in the hospital, or to say a final good-bye before the departure over-seas. Cast alone into a city of barracks, the mother, the sister, or the friend was just as bewildered as was the recruit on his first visit to the neighboring city. If the War Camp Community Service provided for him, should not someone think of her?

Welfare work among soldiers had as one object the preservation of their efficiency by removing the incentives to immorality. But who would guide past temptation in the vicinity of the military camp the girl now suddenly brought into contact with thousands of fighting men?

It was to the Young Women's Christian Association that the welfare of the industrial workers, the women in the camps, and the girls in the cantonment cities was entrusted. TheWoman's Branch of the Industrial Service Section of the Ordnance Department invited the Association to supervise the recreational activities in these industries.[246] Upon the request of a camp commander the Association was ready to construct a Hostess House for the convenience of women visitors, and safeguards were thrown around the girls by the organization of Patriotic Leagues — an outgrowth of work which had already been done under the Social Morality Committee of this society.[247]

The Young Women's Christian Association was not without experience in tasks of this nature. For fifty years there had existed local groups of young women, some associated with the International Board of Women's and Young Women's Christian Associations and some with the American committee. In December, 1906, a National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association was created by these local groups, and by the constitution adopted in 1909 general supervision over all the work was delegated to this board which consisted of fifty-six members and fifteen auxiliary members. The country was divided into eleven fields, each of which was represented on the National Board by one delegate. The North Central Field included Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, and had its headquarters at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Each field had an executive secretary who was aided by industrial, extension, county, student, and office secretaries.[248]

Following the precedent of the Young Men's Christian Association, the women organized a special War Work Council to which was delegated all activities which arose in connection with the war. The first problem was the financing of these various tasks, and it was with this subject that the War Work Council dealt at

their first meeting held in New York City on June 7, 1917. It was there resolved that the country should be appealed to for $1,000,000 of which $50,000 would be expended in work abroad.[249]

Although an active campaign was started to obtain $1,000,000, it did not remain the goal. So great was the demand for hostess houses, so insistent the appeal from abroad, that on October 9th decision was made to place the sum at $4,000,000 of which $1,000,000 would be expended in France and Russia.[250]

To arouse the people of the Middle West to the needs of this campaign a conference was held in Chicago at the Hotel Sherman during the last week of October, 1917. Prominent parts on the program were taken by Mrs. James Cushman, chairman of the War Work Council, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and Mrs. John R. Mott; and among the talks given were those of Miss Ada Starkweather and Miss Mary H. Ely, special workers stationed at Des Moines.[251]

Immediately after this conference, plans were made for a similar meeting at Des Moines for the women of Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska. The Young Women's Christian Association was not unknown in Iowa. The first county association in the United States had been formed in Pleasant Valley Township in John-

son County in the fall of 1884. Groups of young women had long existed in the colleges of the State and these together with the county organization formed a State association on November 15, 1884. But the idea of county associations did not spread, and as Iowa is predominantly rural the growth of the Association was not marked. In 1916 there were in the State fifteen city associations, two county associations, and thirty student associations in the colleges and high schools. The main task was to educate the people of the State in regard to the nature of the war work of the Association.

This tri-state conference held in Des Moines on November 6th and 7th was attended by nearly two hundred delegates. The program consisted of talks both instructional and inspirational and included an address by Dr. Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell on *Changed Conditions Due to the War,* and an appeal by Major General Edward H. Plummer who spoke on the need for a hostess house at Camp Dodge. Upon his invitation the delegates visited the hospital and barracks at the cantonment and saw the conditions which made imperative a place where women visitors might be entertained.[252]

Of the $360,000 to be raised in the North Central Field, $130,000 was to come from Iowa. To secure this amount from the people of Iowa a

special war finance committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. B. La Force of Ottumwa. In each of the eleven congressional districts of the State a chairman was selected who, in turn, appointed chairmen for each of the counties included in her district. In some of the districts a district meeting was held. Thus, sixty-five women representing thirteen counties of the Eleventh Congressional District met at the First Presbyterian Church in Sioux City on November 16th to hear the address given by Miss C. M. Adams of Minneapolis. Following the address the district organization was perfected.[253] Much latitude was left to each of the county chairmen: no certain or uniform plan was prescribed, but each was advised to adapt campaign plans to local needs.[254]

How a rural county was organized is illustrated in a report written by Miss Caroline W. Daniels of Independence. "On Nov. 20, 1917, District Y. W. workers from Dubuque called a meeting in the High School Auditorium to organize Buchanan Co. About two dozen women were present. Miss Doris Campbell was chosen Sec-Treas. and I chairman. That afternoon Miss Campbell and I in her car began a tour of the newspaper offices of the county and that evening we had an organization meeting of

prospective war leaders for Independence, the county seat. With the consent of the Red Cross officers we used their organization as a fulcrum throughout the county outside the Co. seat. Our method was to drive to every Red Cross group of workers; get permission to explain the need to them while they worked; arrange for some one of their number to take charge of a canvass in their town or township, or region; tell them of their share of the sum asked for from the county (basing this on population); and depart. The same method was used with any other groups we could get access to:— clubs, societies, etc. These groups received us with good will, and took our request as one of the war necessities that must be met, however weary and already over worked they felt. These visits were supplemented by letters, literature, posters, newspaper notices, announcements by townships of returns, etc., etc."[255]

In the cities where there was a local branch of the Association the task was left to this organization. Accordingly, Dubuque was omitted from the plans made by the chairman of that district.[256] The organization at Burlington became the center of the campaign in that city and its members were active workers in many Iowa cities.[257] The scheme of the local campaigns was practically the same as that used by

the men in their efforts — that is, competitive teams organized on military lines. Women served as captains, lieutenants, and privates; and at Fort Dodge they acted as "four minute men" presenting the merits of their cause in the theaters.[258] In other places, however, women did not bear the entire responsibility. Sioux City had as its campaign manager, John O. Knutson, president of the Rotary Club; and on the executive and advisory committees appeared both men and women. Likewise, though the captains of the eighteen soliciting teams were women, many men served in the ranks.[259]

Active support was received from other organizations. Churches and societies aided materially at Burlington.[260] New Era won the honor of being the first community in the Muscatine district to raise its quota, which was accomplished by a collection taken up at the Sunday evening services of the local church.[261] Two hundred dollars were contributed by the Masons at Sioux City.[262] A concert was given by the girls' glee club of the Mason City High School, and the silver offering received was turned over to the fund. Pupils in the Jackson School of the same city presented a program followed by refreshments, the income being donated to the same cause.[263] When Ida Gardner, the contralto, appeared in Marshalltown under

the auspices of the D. C. Wilbur Company, the local representatives of the Thomas A. Edison Company, they gave the receipts of more than $200 to the campaign committee.[264] The first contributions received at Sioux City were two gifts of five dollars each given by the Irving Club and the Armstrong Club, composed of grade school girls twelve and thirteen years old.[265]

Just as the high school boys were an effective factor in the raising of the fund of the Young Men's Christian Association, so the high school girls contributed to the success of the women's endeavor. Indeed, at Fort Dodge the system was much the same. High school girls were organized on military lines, with a major and two captains. Each captain chose a lieutenant and a corporal from each class. A meeting was held at which time pledge cards, stating the willingness of the girls to give fifty cents a month for ten months, were passed out with instructions to take them home and have them countersigned by their parents. When the cards were returned it was found that $635 had been pledged.[266] More than forty girls of the East High School in Waterloo pledged five dollars each toward the cause.[267] In Washington the high school girls conducted the local campaign and received pledges of more than eight hundred dollars.[268]

But not all was coöperation and enthusiasm: there was hesitation on the part of those who had contributed so recently to the Young Men's Christian Association. Why one organization could not take care of all was a puzzle to many, who ventured to voice their objections. To still them *The Burlington Hawk-Eye* declared, "Let objectors stop a moment and consider the proposition that if the help of the women were not needed, Uncle Sam would not ask for it. He knows what he is about. Let us trust him and continue to be patriots in our giving and sacrifices."[269] In this city the campaign of education was carried on among those who would most naturally object. Here "precedent was shattered and cast to the winds just as other precedents have been smashed in these times". For the first time in the history of the Commercial Exchange a woman speaker appeared at the weekly luncheon of the organization — Miss Ada Starkweather, whose theme was the importance of the women's effort.[270]

Methods to overcome the objections were devised. Marshalltown planned to avoid soliciting those who had so often been called upon, by limiting the solicitations to women and declaring that "this is a women's campaign, by women, among women, and for the welfare of women."[271] One hundred business girls of Water-

loo undertook to raise $2000 for the fund among the business women of that city.[272] But this does not mean that there was active opposition on the part of the men. Several business men of Sioux City who had not been personally solicited sent checks to headquarters voluntarily;[273] and business men of Muscatine offered the use of their automobiles in order that outlying rural regions could be reached, promising also that in case their help was needed, their time would also be given.[274]

Where the women's campaign got a sufficiently early start, duplication of effort and appeal were avoided by combining the campaign with that of the Young Men's Christian Association. This was the method adopted at Dubuque.[275] At Des Moines, also, the women joined forces with the men, agreeing to take twenty per cent of the total subscriptions and putting canvassing teams into the field to work for the success of the combined cause.[276] At other places where it was customary for the local Young Women's Christian Association to make an annual appeal for funds to finance their work, the local budget was added to the war work quota. The officials of the national organization sanctioned this scheme, realizing that the failure of local work would deprive them of an important base. At Burlington prospective contributors

were presented with two sets of subscription blanks and requested to make definite donation for each.[277] Muscatine also put on a "double header" campaign, being strongly advised to do so by the business men of the city.[278]

Besides apathy and indifference there were in this campaign distinct objections to be overcome. Such was the "dancing girls story". A special article in a Chicago Sunday paper stated that the Young Women's Christian Association planned to bring several hundred girls to Camp Lewis, Washington, and pay them fifteen dollars weekly to dance with the soldiers of the cantonment who were to pay fifteen cents for each dance. In varying forms this story was widely copied and caused some people to hesitate in their giving, although it was immediately declared by campaign officials to be "absolutely false in every detail."[279]

Even in remote rural districts rumors arose. The nature of the reports against which workers had to contend is illustrated by an incident occurring in one Iowa community. After considerable trouble a chairman was found for a township; but "later it was reported to us", states the narrative of the county chairman, "that she changed her mind and telephoned all around the neighborhood warning the women to have nothing to do with the movement as she

had discovered (?) that it was all a scheme to collect money for building houses of ill fame for the soldiers at Camp Dodge!!! We bombarded her with publicity material, but got no returns from that township. In less virulent form we ran into this notion a number of times. The work for Red Cross nurses made instant appeal everywhere; but 'Hostess Houses' were either suspected or openly disapproved of. Work to keep safe young girls who flocked to Des Moines met with much criticism from country women who thought 'mothers should look after their own girls' 'that was what they were doing' ''.[280]

VII

The Campaign of the Salvation Army

"The first to the front in Europe and last to ask for funds" is the description Salvation Army workers apply to their society. Which of the welfare groups was the first to minister on the battle lines of France is a question which must be left to the historian of the over-seas activities of these organizations. But it is certain that the Salvation Army was the last to make an individual, systematic campaign for war funds in America. Before the spring of 1918, it is true, the appeal of the Salvation Army was not unheard. More than a million dollars in nickels, dimes, and quarters had been collected by the tambourine and bass drum method to bring comfort and cheer to American soldiers.[281] But now for the first time business men would be solicited in their offices and housewives at their doors and be requested to contribute to the activities carried on under the Red Shield.

There was probably no campaign in Iowa undertaken under greater difficulties than that of the Salvation Army. Iowa is rural, and the

Salvation Army was practically unknown in the country districts. In the cities it was associated by most people only with flaring street lamps and Christmas baskets. It was with surprise that many heard of its solicitation, and they asked, "Wherein does the Salvation Army possess a distinctive field of war service?" It was only after the reports of its over-seas work reached the ears of the people that its appeal found a willing response.

In May, 1918, the campaign of the Salvation Army in Des Moines succeeded only after successive disappointments. Two months later so hearty was the enthusiasm for its support that Muscatine gave up plans for a systematic canvass of the city because the contributions voluntarily brought to the committee totalled more than the city's goal. During these months the story of the war work of the Salvation Army had been told.

By its very structure, the Salvation Army is admirably adapted to work among soldiers. Its object is "to effect a radical revolution in the spiritual condition of the enormous majority of the people of all lands", and it has sought to accomplish this by a military organization of its workers.[282] It was on July 5, 1865, that Rev. William Booth, a Methodist minister, opened his "Christian Mission" in London. At Christ-

mas time, 1877, the name of this mission was changed to "The Salvation Army" and Mr. Booth assumed the title of "General". Three years later the Salvation Army work was commenced in America, the first important position occupied in a campaign which has brought the organization into all parts of the world. International headquarters are still maintained in London under the direction of General William Bramwell Booth, the oldest son of the founder.[283]

In Salvation Army work the United States constitutes a "territory", the headquarters of which are located in New York under the command of a territorial commissioner, Commander Evangeline Booth, fourth daughter of the founder. Within the territory are a Department of the East and a Department of the West, the headquarters of the latter being in Chicago. This in turn is divided into provinces and the provinces into divisions, Iowa and Nebraska forming one division under the command of Colonel Ashley B. Pebbles whose headquarters are in Des Moines. Local groups named "corps" exist in sixteen cities of the State of Iowa.[284]

The Salvation Army had conducted an active department in the British army, and with the outbreak of war in 1914 its activities were en-

larged in order to serve the 40,000 Salvationists who a year later were serving in the ranks.[285] When the United States entered the war the organization pledged to the government the use of all of its buildings for whatever purposes the War or Navy Department might find them adapted. The first work undertaken was the raising of a fund of $100,000 for ambulances, but with the undertaking of other features of welfare work the need for more funds became imperative.[286] On November 30, 1917, Commander Evangeline Booth announced that efforts would be made to raise a million dollar fund in the United States.[287]

As the campaign of the Salvation Army in Iowa was not conducted on a State-wide scale its features can best be viewed by considering certain of the efforts made by the organization in the State. That in Des Moines illustrates the difficulties and misunderstandings encountered in many places and shows how in spite of them a successful termination was effected.

It was in February, 1918, that Colonel Pebbles began inquiries as to the advisability of attempting a campaign in the city. His first efforts seemed to meet with little encouragement, and a representative of the John C. Whiting Company of Chicago was called into counsel. The great number of appeals for funds

in Des Moines had early in the war led to the formation of a War Solicitation Committee which was composed of two representatives each from the chamber of commerce, the greater Des Moines committee, and the Des Moines commercial association.[288]

On March 6th this committee met with representatives of the Whiting Company for professional advice on the problem of solicitations. In addition to the objections due to misunderstanding the scope and nature of the Salvation Army war work, there was the natural dislike of supporting a campaign in which a percentage of the money donated for patriotic service should go to a private organization. Accordingly, after a consideration of all the features of the arrangement, the War Solicitation Committee resolved to withhold their support because, in the words of the official organ of the chamber of commerce, "the Salvation Army duplicated the work of the Army Y. M. C. A. and other training camp activities, Red Cross, War Recreation Board, etc., in the home camps and in France. Therefore, approval was denied and the campaign will not be made with the assistance of Des Moines."[289]

Feeling that without the approval of these bodies a successful attempt could not be made in the city, the Whiting Company ceased their ef-

forts. But not the Salvation Army. C. A Burton, a Chicago business man deeply interested in the organization, was induced to take charge. Mr. Burton immediately endeavored to secure the support of the trade unions in the city, and at a meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly on April 10th, after speaking on the war activities of the Salvation Army he secured the passage of the following resolution:

Whereas, the Salvation Army was the first organization to engage in war relief work for the soldiers and sailors of our allies in the present war, beginning in August, 1914; and

Whereas, its workers have braved every danger of the firing line for more than three years, serving refreshments to the troops while engaged in battle, carrying the wounded to hospitals, providing the soldiers engaged in travel with hotel accommodations and brightening their camp life in every possible way by means of army huts, rest rooms, food wagons and numerous other conveniences and services; and

Whereas, its work for our soldiers and sailors and the soldiers and sailors of our allies has received the praise and approval of President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker, General Pershing, the National Council of Defense and Governor Harding of our own state; and

Whereas, it is now conducting its first campaign for funds with which to enlarge and carry on its work with the allied armies, the funds which it has em-

ployed for this purpose to date, amounting to more than two million dollars, having been contributed by its officers and members; and

Whereas, it proposes to inaugurate and conduct its said campaign in Des Moines and Polk County at the earliest date consistent with the interests of the third Liberty loan;

Now, therefore, resolved by the Des Moines Trades and Labor Assembly that we hereby approve of said campaign to be conducted in Des Moines and Polk county and that we recommend it to the loyal co-operation and support of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved that the president of the Assembly be, and that he is, hereby authorized and directed to appoint fifteen members of the Assembly to represent the Assembly on the directing committee of said campaign.[290]

The directing Committee of Fifteen was forthwith appointed, plans were evolved, and decision made to open the campaign on May 5th with a parade of the labor unions and an enthusiastic mass meeting. An attempt was made to secure the use of the Auditorium for this meeting, but as this hall is controlled by the chamber of commerce, permission was at first refused. On May 1st, however, when the officials of the chamber of commerce met with the Committee of Fifteen, their attitude was changed, "it being made clear that no percentage commission was

being charged by those in direction of the campaign; that the funds derived would not pass through Salvation Army channels but direct from G. E. MacKinnon, local fund treasurer, to a committee of New York and Eastern business men; and that certain rumors and suspicions regarding duplication by the Salvation Army, of Red Cross, Army Y. M. C. A., and other war work in France and in training camps in this country were not well founded".[291] As a result of this change of front, the War Solicitation Committee on the next day withdrew the resolutions previously adopted and granted the Salvation Army permission to hold its meeting in the Auditorium.

A parade headed by Mayor Tom Fairweather and other city officials and a band from Camp Dodge inaugurated the campaign on May 5th. Six thousand members of fifty Des Moines and six Valley Junction unions, each carrying its service flag led the way to the auditorium where Brigadier George H. Davis of Chicago spoke on "The Army with the Army", and Mayor Fairweather, Marshall J. Miller, president of the Trades and Labor Assembly, and F. A. Canfield, president of the State Federation of Labor, urged support of the solicitors.[292]

A week's endeavors succeeded in raising less than half of the desired sum of $30,000. Work-

ers reported that the original opposition manifested by the commercial bodies of the city still influenced those upon whom they called, and suspicion was cast upon all by the presence of grafters who, soliciting in the name of the Salvation Army, pocketed the contributions.[293] In spite of the editorial appeal of the *Des Moines Capital* that "The people of this community should rally more earnestly in support of the Salvation Army",[294] the results continued discouraging, and as the Red Cross campaign was nearing, the Trades and Labor Assembly resolved to suspend their effort for the time being, and while supporting the Red Cross campaign, to reorganize their soliciting committees in preparation for a renewed attempt.

As there was danger that this would be the first recognized war campaign to fail in Des Moines, Mr. Emil G. Schmidt, president of the Des Moines City Railway Company, and other business men of the city suggested that a joint effort be made by representatives of the business men and the labor organizations. This was accomplished by appointing twenty-five teams of ten men, each including at least one representative of the Trades and Labor Assembly. By means of systematic canvasses during four days and the universal support now accorded by the business interests, subscriptions more

than totalling the goal were received — of which the sum of $29,235.71 was later actually paid in.[295]

Immediately after the completion of the Des Moines campaign the field of action was transferred to a part of the State centering about Ottumwa. The commercial club of that city through its board of directors sponsored the movement and appointed a committee with E. C. Loomis as chairman and M. L. Toulme as secretary. C. A. Burton who had secured the cooperation of the trades unions in Des Moines was the representative of the Salvation Army, and he was ably assisted by Sergeant Harold Baldwin, a Canadian soldier who, after arriving in France with the first Canadian contingent, had passed through the gas battle of Ypres and had been invalided home after suffering from nineteen separate wounds and the loss of a limb.[296]

Wapello County was thoroughly organized. Chairmen were appointed for each of the townships, and the city of Ottumwa was solicited by twenty-five committees. After a mass meeting at the Grand Opera House a house to house solicitation was conducted throughout the entire county. "On the whole", writes the secretary of the committee, "the people of Ottumwa and Wapello County were in sympathy with the

Salvation Army War Fund and the spirit was excellent except for the persons who had heard of the trouble in Des Moines . . . . and we received a number of communications asking the organizations of the State to refuse to participate in the movement. However, as a number of our soldiers got into the war very early, local people were hearing of the Salvation Army's efforts and after a little maneuvering we were able to put on a most successful campaign."[297]

But the $8,616.79 forwarded from Wapello County to State headquarters does not represent the total effort of the committee. To this should be added about $600 raised in the county to pay the expense not only of the local organization but of presenting the needs of the Salvation Army in Jefferson, Van Buren, Davis, Appanoose, Monroe, Mahaska, and Keokuk counties. Just as committees of the various Knights of Columbus councils were sent out to localities where there was a Catholic population but no council, so the Wapello County committee engaged in a missionary enterprise in the neighboring counties.

How this was accomplished is illustrated by the history of the endeavor in Davis County. E. C. Loomis and Emmet Work of Ottumwa accompanied by Mr. Burton appeared before a

number of Bloomfield business men at the State Bank and presented the Salvation Army cause. Upon being favorably received by those present, T. P. Bence was chosen county chairman and O. D. Wray, secretary and treasurer. The campaign in Davis County is unique in being distinctly a women's affair. Women were chosen as chairmen for each township in the county and each ward in Bloomfield. Assistants appointed for each school district listed the families and kept a record of the result after making a personal canvass — a special effort being made to secure contributions from the children. A public meeting held in the Court House Park in Bloomfield addressed by Sergeant Harold Baldwin, and occasional articles in the newspapers were the only kinds of publicity used. Indifference marked the attitude of the people when they were first approached; but as the campaign spread, a curiosity as to the nature of Salvation Army war work was aroused which was pleasantly satisfied by the story of the lassie and her doughnuts. The result was beyond the most sanguine expectations. Someone at the original meeting at the bank had thought $500 could possibly be raised in the county. The chairman optimistically declared he would strive for $1000. The final returns indicated more than $2000![298]

Similar features marked the progress of the campaign in the other counties reached by the Wapello County committee. Mr. Burton, Sergeant Baldwin, and Colonel Pebbles appeared in public meetings; and splendid coöperation was manifested by churches, labor unions, the Woman's Relief Corps, and other organizations. House to house solicitation succeeded in raising the funds — altogether about $30,000 being collected through the committees organized by the committee from the Ottumwa chamber of commerce.[299]

Other communities scattered over the State responded during the summer of 1918. Lucas County was organized after Mr. Burton had appeared before the board of directors of the Chariton commercial club at which time a county quota of $3000 was accepted. A quota was assigned to each township in the county, and a central township meeting was arranged. The large subscriptions made at these meetings were followed by solicitation so that every township oversubscribed the sum that had been asked of it.[300] The campaign in Henry County was managed by the United War Union, a permanent organization. At first there was hesitation, due to doubt as to the advisability of putting on a campaign for an organization that was practically unknown; but when the work was under-

taken "we were greatly and agreeably surprised at the response made in every part of the County. The organization . . . . barely announced the purpose of this drive when it was considerably over-subscribed within a very few days."[301]

Muscatine opened its campaign on Sunday, July 14th, when Dr. Hugh A. Knowles of Chicago spoke several times — once at a meeting of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, his subject being "France — the Edge of Steel". The day before, interest in the organization had been aroused by the publication of letters from two local boys, one of whom in writing of the Salvation Army had stated enthusiastically, "I sure take my hat, or rather 'tin lizzie' off to them."[302] A second meeting followed on July 16th at the Grand Theater to which admission was granted by means of tickets distributed throughout the city. In addition to addresses by Dr. Knowles and Colonel Pebbles, musical numbers were given by the Liberty Quartet. But the "outstanding feature of the program", it was reported, "was the magnificent flag display. At the moment when Mr. Knowles was describing the bayonet attack, the artillery fire, the liquid fire, the poisonous gases, the German black flag . . . . fell to the floor and the flags of the allied countries were

unfurled, while on either side two huge American flags loomed into view and behind a huge national emblem appeared the lighted Cross of Calvary."[303]

These spectacular methods were supplemented by full page advertisements in the papers and by editorial approval. The actual solicitation was not planned to take place until a week later. In the meantime twenty-three committees were appointed and the city districted. But on the day set for these committees to begin their work, announcement was made that a special committee had secured so many large subscriptions that it was thought unnecessary to put on a city-wide canvass. This was unique in Muscatine history in that "salaried men or others of limited means were not personally solicited although many made voluntary donations." Wilton and West Liberty were also appealed to, and the total contribution from Muscatine County amounted to over eight thousand dollars.[304]

In Clinton County, in response to a visit by Colonel Pebbles of Des Moines and John R. Danner of Chicago, the movement was inaugurated by the appointment of a general committee of supervision with Judge A. P. Barker as chairman. The canvass for subscriptions was preceded by a publicity campaign carried

on largely through the newspapers. On August 8th a mass meeting was held in the Clinton Theater, where a large audience listened to Sergeant Harold Baldwin and Chaplain Harry W. Jones of the United States Army. The county was asked to give $10,000, but responded with a contribution amounting to $12,276.23.[305]

Dubuque raised its funds late in the summer. On August 22nd it was announced that the request of the Salvation Army had received the indorsement of the war service league and the commercial club. Through the Medical Society appeals were sent out to all the physicians in the city. The Dubuque bar association asked all its members to contribute to the cause; and a similar appeal was made to the dental association by its officers. The interest was so great that even before actual solicitation was undertaken, coupons appearing in the papers were filled out and mailed to the city headquarters. The actual campaign began on Wednesday evening, August 29th, with a mass meeting at the Elks' Auditorium and an address by Chaplain Jones. Saturday a tag campaign was carried through by eight groups of girls, some wearing Salvation Army bonnets and all decorated with ribbons bearing the words "Salvation Army". Each group was assigned a certain district and aided by a number of

chaperones. This endeavor was reported by the chairman as a "wonderful success".[306]

In fact the entire Salvation Army campaign in all localities where it was put on during the summer of 1918 was remarkably successful. "It is the inner spirit of service that has endeared this organization to the heart of the doughboy", Mr. Fosdick states in a report to the Secretary of War.[307] And wherever an opportunity was given to describe this spirit, the people of Iowa responded. The campaign was intensely human. Arguments as to the necessity of financing social and recreative work among soldiers did not find much place: the appeal was chiefly to the emotions. "Imagine if you can a shell fire as from hell being poured into our trenches", runs an advertisement published at Dubuque. "Rain is beating down, the mud is knee deep. It is cold and unspeakably uncomfortable. A long day drags its way to an end. The boys are tired and worn. They have been in the trenches for many days. Suddenly through the dusk comes a form with a great steaming kettle and basket. It's like a message from home. The boys jump to their feet — a Salvation Army woman is there with hot coffee and doughnuts."[308]

The total sum raised in Iowa for the Salvation Army was $129,561.28, although only seven-

teen counties of the ninety-nine had responded. In many of the places plans were being made to put on campaigns, but the approach of the United War Work Campaign made it unadvisable. In many localities, however, the Salvation Army met rebuffs, coldness, or absolute refusal. That the refusals were due to sincere misunderstanding of the nature of the Salvation Army war work is indicated by the fact that letters have recently been received by Colonel Pebbles from several of these places regretting their stand at that time.[309]

VIII

The Jewish Welfare Board

Whatever his race or creed the American soldier found welcome at any welfare hut in camp irrespective of the insignia above its door. But Catholics naturally turned their steps towards the building conducted by the Knights of Columbus; and Protestants usually spent their spare moments at the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association. There was, however, another very considerable group of persons who bore no allegiance to either of these great divisions of the Christian Church; and those who had at heart the welfare of the thousands of Jews in the army of the United States early turned their attention to the solution of their problem.

This was a problem more difficult than those which confronted either of the other groups. The many societies of the Protestant faith that, inspired by patriotic motives, sought an active part in some phase of war work immediately realized the peculiar fitness of the Young Men's Christian Association to engage in social activities among soldiers, and ceded to them this

important position. Likewise, the Catholic organizations delegated the welfare task to the Knights of Columbus who occupied a similar position in their ranks. But to whom would the Jews turn? "It is a commentary upon Jewish life in America and particularly upon its work of national organization and management," states Chester Jacob Teller, "that with 260 years of history behind it, and with literally thousands of organizations, no single agency could be selected as representative of the Jewry of America."[310] The difficulties encountered in organizing Iowa for the solicitation of funds for this cause illustrate the truth of this statement.

Within the State of Iowa the first movement was due to the energetic efforts of a Jewish fraternity which, in spite of the fact that for many years it has engaged in philanthropic and social activities on a broad scale, was practically unknown among those of other faiths and, indeed, was not thoroughly understood by many of the Jews themselves.[311] In 1843 a number of German Jews of New York under the leadership of Henry Jones united to form the "Independent Order of B'nai Brith", a fraternal organization which avowed the purpose "of instilling the principles of morality among the followers of the Mosaic faith — uniting them on a platform upon which all could stand regard-

less of dogma and ceremonial custom — and of inculcating charity, benevolence, and brotherly love as the highest virtues."[312]

The statistics of this organization for July, 1919, indicate that the membership in Iowa totalled 386, with councils established at Keokuk, Des Moines, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Ottumwa, and Cedar Rapids. With a membership of 173 the Des Moines council is the strongest in the State, and it was in this group that the movement in Iowa had its start.[313]

Robert Lappen, secretary of the Des Moines council, was in the East on business when definite word was obtained that Des Moines would be the location of one of the district cantonments. Immediately, Meyer B. Silberman, the council's president, wired asking him to get in touch with any plans which might be made by the national organization.[314] But it was not until late in July that the order was prepared to make any recommendations. At the annual meeting of the executive committee of the order held in Chicago on July 29 and 30, 1917, resolutions were passed declaring:

Whereas, It is the mission of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith to inculcate the purest principles of philanthropy, honor and patriotism; and

Whereas, Large numbers of Jews have volunteered

and are in the various branches of the United States Army and Navy Service; therefore be it

Resolved, That the order deems it its duty to assist in caring for the spiritual, social and material needs of soldiers and sailors and their dependent families; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the president of the order, which committee is to proceed to mature plans for the carrying out of the spirit of this resolution. Such plans shall include appointment of sub-committees in each district. Whereupon there shall be available and are hereby appropriated as a nucleus of a fund to be hereafter raised, such sums out of the treasury of the order as are not already otherwise appropriated.[315]

To carry out these policies in the name of the organization, the American Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare League of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith was formed, which immediately sent out workers to organize the fields. On August 12, 1917, Dr. George Fox, representing this group, met, in the office of Mr. Lappen in Des Moines, representatives hastily called together from twenty-four Jewish organizations of the city. At this time the soldier welfare problem was presented, but no further action was taken than to select the officers of the local council of B'nai Brith as officers of the welfare movement in Des Moines, and to associate with

them in an advisory capacity the three rabbis of the city. A second meeting was held at the Settlement House on August 16th, and was attended by representatives formally elected by the various organizations. Committees were then appointed and "The Des Moines Branch of the Jewish Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare League" was adopted as the name of the local group.

On the following day another meeting was held in the auditorium of the city library, at which time it was agreed that the Des Moines group should contribute a minimum of $1500 per year for the support of the endeavor, while the national body would furnish a worker, pay his salary, and take care of any expenses which would arise if, besides the club house planned for Des Moines, additional work should be carried on in Camp Dodge itself. During the week beginning September 24, 1917, a campaign under the direction of Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer was carried on among the Jewish people of the city; and as a result a sound financial basis for the activities was secured.[316]

Somewhat similar arrangements were made in other cantonment cities, and to supplement these funds the order issued an appeal for a million dollars. To provide a nucleus for this amount a levy of a dollar per member was laid

upon each branch, although a constitutional amendment was necessary in order to make such action legal. The remainder of the sum was to be raised among the friends of the movement.[317]

It was in this way that a division in the Jewish ranks became noticeable in Iowa. Jewish communities in the State that had almost spontaneously raised funds for aiding their boys in service were troubled when, in addition to receiving requests from the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, there came to them letters from the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, the headquarters of which were in New York City.

In the early days of the war — April, 1917 — there had been formed a Jewish Board for Welfare Work which was a merger of the war activities of several Jewish organizations.[318] However, not until the Independent Order of B'nai Brith had undertaken active work in several places did this former body take final form; and although at that time the fraternity thought its own activities had proceeded too far to make a merger advisable, still in order to prevent duplication of efforts an arrangement was made whereby the Independent Order of B'nai Brith would continue to carry on the activities it had already started at Rockford, Battle Creek, Des Moines, Tacoma, Baltimore, Alexandria, Fort Worth, Houston, and Hattiesburg.[319]

The activities of the B'nai Brith were centered in the cantonment cities rather than in the camps themselves. But there were many Jews who felt that huts should be maintained within the camp limits and who were more disposed to give to the Jewish Board for Welfare Work on this account. The importance of the camp community seemed secondary to that of the camp. Thus Sioux City Jews, before they were willing to forward the $1750 that they had collected, decided to send their president and one other member of the council to Des Moines to see what was actually being accomplished. At Centerville the $120 that had been subscribed was about to be turned over to the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, but through the personal efforts of Mr. Lappen and Mr. Silberman they were convinced that the fraternity could make as good use of the money. Fort Dodge citizens also wavered between the two organizations. At Ottumwa the $400 which was raised came as the result of the effort of Mr. Lappen who went to the city and conducted the solicitation.[320]

As long, however, as such uncertainty was felt as to the proper agency to carry on the work, it was evident that no widespread campaign for funds could be made. Accordingly, during the winter an agreement was entered

into to take effect on April 1, 1918. The Independent Order of B'nai Brith agreed not to undertake separate collections, but to aid the efforts of the other group. The clubs already established and the funds collected were to be turned over to the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, and in return the latter became responsible for all the obligations entered into by the fraternity. The existing club houses did not lose their original identity, but became known as the B'nai Brith Branch of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work; and their workers who undertook to carry on activities in camps did so only if it would not "hinder their usefulness outside of the camp."[321] This agreement went into effect upon the specified date, the Iowa organization on April 7, 1918, taking the name of "The Des Moines Branch of the B'nai Brith Branch of the Jewish Welfare Board".[322]

All plans which this new Jewish Welfare Board made for a national financial campaign were finally merged into the United War Work Campaign. It is impossible to make any accurate statement as to the amount contributed from Iowa to the various Jewish groups.[323] In the fall of 1917 a nation-wide appeal was made for funds to aid the Jews in the war zones of Europe, and of the $5,000,000 collected at this time, it is reported that about one-fifth of the

sum was used for welfare work among American soldiers. Accordingly, the few thousands which are reported by the welfare organizations themselves are no indication of the gifts of Iowa Jews.[324]

IX

Financing Welfare Work Outside the Camps

To get a "pass" was the constant aspiration of every soldier in a camp. To leave behind barracks and tents and live for a few hours in a civilian atmosphere was a form of recreation which could not be provided by all the welfare huts within the limits of the camp. Possessed with permission to leave, the universal tendency was "to go to town"— whether that town be but a dull frontier village or a teeming metropolis. But once within the town there were dangers to the health and morals of the soldier — all the more insidious because he was usually alone and apparently friendless. "Nothing on the border impressed me more forcefully than the loneliness-in-the-crowd of many of the soldiers", describes an eye witness. "I have seen hundreds of them walking the streets of border towns at night, with the restlessness and gnawing of loneliness expressed in face and manner."[325]

Within every city, on the other hand, there were hundreds of patriotic citizens desirous of aiding these soldiers, of extending to them

practical tokens of their friendship. But, being personally unknown to the men in khaki, these citizens had no method of indicating their good intentions. To mobilize the hospitality of the camp community, and thereby systematizing the individual efforts and protecting the soldier on leave, was a problem just as insistent in its demand for solution as that of the utilization of the spare time in camp.

Fortunately, as with so many other problems, there existed an organization which could deal with it. The Playground and Recreation Association of America had been created to "promote normal, wholesome play" by acting as a clearing house for ideas and workers and by spreading the gospel of recreation through its monthly magazine *The Playground*.[326] As early as April 9, 1917, the board of directors had urged the formation of a commission on training camp activities, and when such a body was created, noting the interest that had been manifested, it voted on May 5, 1917, that the Playground and Recreation Association of America be responsible "for the work of stimulating and aiding communities in the neighborhood of training camps to develop and organize their social and recreational resources in such a way as to be of the greatest possible value to the officers and soldiers in the camps."[327]

Forthwith the Playground and Recreation Association began its activities. As soon as announcement was made of the location of a cantonment the surrounding community was organized. In June, 1917, it became known that a cantonment would be located near Des Moines.[328] The citizens were aware that the advantages of such a camp were not unaccompanied by responsibilities. "The people of Des Moines feel that they have received a great honor and that a great responsibility has come with it", stated the *Des Moines Capital*.[329] Thus it was a willing community that the Playground and Recreation Association began to organize.

Late in June, George A. Bellamy, R. B. Patin, and L. H. Weir arrived in the city to arrange the local forces. A meeting was held on July 2, 1917, at the Chamber of Commerce to which were invited representatives of all the leading organizations in the city and all interested in the movement. The responsibilities of the community were presented and plans were evolved so that the most diverse tastes might be pleased. Mayor Thomas Fairweather, recalling his own soldier days, stated that soldiers did not want "pink teas, croquet matches and similar things", but each had his own idea of recreation which as far as possible should be

satisfied. As a result of the discussion the War Recreation Board of Des Moines, under the chairmanship of Francis R. Korns, was organized to carry out the proposed plans.[330]

As this board proceeded in its work the need for funds became increasingly evident, and plans for a city-wide canvass were evolved. Postponement seemed necessary, however, and it was not until October that such an effort became practicable. Due to the campaign of the American Library Association, which was then being carried on in the State, the city's quota of $5500 for that cause was sought at the same time. Of the other funds it was planned to devote $3000 to maintain an information bureau, and a similar sum was to go for the support of the Travellers' Aid. Public recreation was to receive $15,000, and for the maintenance of an Army Club $10,000 was set aside. To carry on the musical activities in the camp and city $5000 was needed, and $4000 to secure coördination of the activities of churches and fraternal organizations. The women's committee of the city asked for $3000 to aid in its special work and $1000 each was needed for office help and publicity.[331]

The week beginning October 8, 1917, was campaign week when eight teams of ten men each under the leadership of L. E. Harbach

solicited business men of the city from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and from 3 to 4 P. M. every day.[332] The effort, however, did not close at this time. Funds continued to come in and were spent, together with the sum raised during the intensive campaign week, in the city of Des Moines. The total contribution made for this purpose by the people of Des Moines was $33,718.80.[333]

It was soon realized the task was not one the responsibility of which should be shouldered by the cantonment cities alone; and so the Playground and Recreation Association decided to make an appeal to the entire nation. On October 3, 1917, announcement was made of a committee appointed by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and R. B. Fosdick, to raise three dollars per soldier and sailor, or a total of $4,000,000 for the organization of camp communities — or, as Secretary Josephus Daniels said, "to tempt soldiers and sailors to be good."[334] A convention was held in Washington on October 23rd when campaign plans were perfected. Secretary Newton D. Baker, in an address entitled "Invisible Armor", urged the importance of all welfare work. "General Crozier is going to make the guns", he stated, "General Sharpe is going to make the clothes; but the invisible suit which you are making, this attitude of mind, this state of consciousness,

this *esprit de corps* which will not tolerate anything unwholesome, this brand of righteousness, if I may speak of it as such, this pride that they ought to have in being American soldiers and representing the highest ethical type of a modern civilization — all this you are manufacturing in your armories, in the basements of churches, the lodge rooms of societies, the dinner tables of private homes, the rooms of Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations."[335]

Apart from the sum contributed by Des Moines and $228.08 raised by the tri-city organization in Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport, Iowa's contribution amounted to $5854.30 — and of this $4140 came from Dubuque where three organizations were financed by a joint campaign.[336] The presence of so many other campaigns in the State at the time prevented proper attention being given to this fund, and where active campaigns were organized difficulties were encountered for this reason. With the extension of the work in the vicinity of the camps, however, the "War Camp Community Service" — under which name the Playground and Recreation Association of America incorporated the committee responsible for its war activities — became better known, and took an active part in the United War Work Campaign.[337]

The Smileage Campaign, following that of the War Camp Community Service, was for a somewhat similar purpose, though sponsored by a different organization. In line with its policy of providing amusements for the soldiers the Commission on Training Camp Activities erected "Liberty Theaters" in most of the cantonments; but their operation entailed more expense than the funds of the Commission would warrant. Hence it was necessary to charge an admission to these entertainments. But when allotments and Liberty Loans and insurance had been deducted from the pay of the average soldier, not much was left in his pockets. The Smileage Campaign was an effort to raise money which would provide these men with books of admission to theaters both in camp and in the neighboring cities.[338]

These books contained five cent coupons which were to be presented by the soldiers at the theater window where they would be accepted as cash. Later these coupons were redeemed by the management. Books totalling one dollar and five dollars were prepared to be sold to the people who would forward them to the soldiers stationed in the training camps. A nation-wide campaign, inaugurated in January, 1918, had as its goal the sale of a million dollars worth of these coupons and was supported by

the International Association of Rotary Clubs and various Chautauqua and lyceum bureaus.[339]

Clifford De Puy, publisher of *The Northwestern Banker* at Des Moines, was chosen State director for Iowa; and he in turn appointed a chairman for each of the eleven districts into which the State is divided by the State Bankers Association. These chairmen were asked to appoint chairmen for each of the counties included within their district.[340] The degree and method of organization varied throughout the State. Linn County had chairmen for each of its townships; and in Cedar Rapids plans were made for men to solicit the business districts, while members of certain women's clubs promised to work in the residential sections.[341]

The Davis County Federation of Women's Clubs was responsible for the selling of $112 worth of books in their county.[342] Waterloo appointed committees from the high school, city hall, commercial club, chamber of commerce, Young Men's Christian Association, and from the bankers' and women's clubs.[343] Industrial concerns in various parts of the State bought "Smileage" for their employees who had entered the service.[344] In many localities canvassing was not resorted to but the books were placed on sale — banks, newspaper offices,

and certain stores serving this purpose at Muscatine.[345] The eight bands of Camp Dodge, combined into one organization, gave a series of concerts at the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium at the cantonment and one performance at the Coliseum in Des Moines on Sunday, February 3rd, donating all of the proceeds to the "Smileage" cause.[346]

A shortage of books, however, hindered the progress of the sale. The entire supply on hand at Waterloo was disposed of on the first day of the sale, and the campaign had to wait until more were received.[347] One hundred and twenty-five high school girls and boys of Muscatine volunteered to make a house to house canvass reaching every home in the city on Saturday, February 9th; but on the appointed day the coupon books were not on hand and so the effort was "indefinitely postponed".[348] This handicap put a damper on the first enthusiasm, but in spite of it the total contribution made by the people of Iowa to provide free entertainment for soldiers was $35,597.50. Although the total receipts in the million dollar campaign throughout the nation fell a little short of the goal, amounting to $936,351.05, Iowa "did her bit".[349]

X

The War Chest in Iowa

In October, 1917, the Iowa State Council of Defense adopted resolutions declaring that there were so many solicitations for funds that the progress of the Liberty Loan campaign was being interfered with. A remedy for this condition, it was stated, would be to center the financial activities of all the war relief organizations in the State Council of Defense which should have the power to sanction or forbid any campaign.[350] Though such a plan was not adopted, the interest of the Council in the problem did not cease.

On December 15th the Council gave approval to a budget system such as the "Farmington Plan", which was being arranged for the raising of funds in Van Buren County. In each township one man, well acquainted with the financial resources of his neighbors, was chosen to manage the work in that neighborhood. A county budget was prepared, and each citizen was expected to contribute his share — the amount of a share being determined by the individual's financial rating.[351]

Measures of a different sort taken in other counties indicate the prevalence of dissatisfaction with the many overlapping campaigns. Moreover, the number of "good causes" to which a generous patriot would be asked to contribute were on the increase. Any relief movement connected in any way with the war found someone ready to organize a campaign, whether it was the Red Star which sought "to relieve the suffering of animals in the war as the Red Cross aided soldiers and sailors" or the "Coffee for Soldiers Fund".[352] The War Solicitation Committee of Des Moines felt it necessary to put a stop to the "Coffee for Soldiers" campaign. In March, 1918, there were thirty schemes or plans pending in that city.[353] The presence of fraudulent solicitations cast suspicion upon even the legitimate enterprises. In December, 1917, in Lee County an impostor was seeking, in the name of the Young Men's Christian Association, funds to provide Christmas dinners for the men at Camp Dodge.[354]

Iowa was not peculiar in this matter. Every State was troubled with similar activities, and the Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs at their Chicago meeting on November 24, 1917, urged that all welfare and social work among soldiers should be centralized under the official direction of the

War and Navy Departments. But the government maintained its policy of direction only, and another solution was necessary.[355]

Many Iowa communities adopted measures which promised to relieve the situation in part. In Waterloo at a conference of the social and commercial bodies of the city it was decided that a censorship over all canvassers should be established — the main purpose being the elimination of fraudulent efforts. Upon the call of the commercial club of the city, sixty-five representatives of the various organizations in Dubuque met and formed a war council with the purpose of obtaining unified action, thus eliminating work at cross purposes.[356] Under the chamber of commerce Fort Madison planned a central clearing house for all campaigns.[357]

These movements, while eradicating some of the objectionable features, did not, however, touch one that was just as vital. In the local communities there were as a matter of fact only a limited number of men who in influence and experience were capable of conducting campaigns. If they directed the efforts of only the recognized and approved organizations, more of their time would be required than even the most patriotic of citizens felt they could take from their usual business. Moreover, in many cases there were other war efforts which demanded the ability of these leaders.

The "War Chest" idea was hailed as a panacea for all the difficulties connected with the raising of war funds. A problem quite similar had confronted municipal welfare and improvement in recent years: every city had its multitude of welfare objects. A movement looking toward their coördination had been a noticeable feature in many centers for some time, and just before the entry of the United States into the war a large number of cities had established associated charities — organizations which merged the financial aspects of municipal relief work, but still left intact the individuality of each organization.[358] It was only natural that this same policy should be looked upon as a solution of the perplexities of war welfare, and the establishment of "War Chests" was soon a feature in all war relief agitation.

The war chest "may be defined as an attempt to raise in one campaign of short duration sufficient money to meet for one year a city's quota of national and local war relief funds."[359] Contribution to this fund absolved a citizen from moral obligation to subscribe to any other effort. One of the earliest of these chests was that of the Alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies which was active in Baltimore in the spring of 1917. Shortly thereafter Syracuse, New York, worked out a plan whereby $1,200,-

000 would be raised yearly by monthly payments. Rome in New York, Columbus in Ohio, Elkhart in Indiana, and Kenosha in Wisconsin, were other cities adopting the same policy. Alike in their general features, individual variations appeared to suit local conditions and local ideas so that each city claimed to have a "plan" of its own.[360]

It was the "Kenosha Plan" which served as the model for the first thorough application of the war chest idea in Iowa. A number of citizens of Fort Dodge had long been considering the various plans offered as a solution of the difficulties of the war welfare. To investigate the operation of the system, Mayor John F. Ford visited Kenosha. After questioning clerks, factory owners and workers, managers and farmers, his conclusion was that the scheme was practicable and that the people were enthusiastic over its success.[361] On Sunday, January 6, 1918, representatives of twenty-two city organizations met and unanimously approved the plan for Webster County. On Friday of the same week a public meeting was held at the commercial club, and again unanimous approval was accorded. It was decided that to the committee consisting of representatives from each organization should be added representatives from each township in the county. On the fol-

lowing day the Webster County Farm Bureau at its annual meeting voted to ask the chairmen of the council of defense and the Red Cross to appoint two men from each township as members of the committee. About a week later this committee met with an attendance of nearly one hundred, and the entire plan was again explained.[362]

The scheme adopted called for the raising in Webster County of $300,000, one-half of which would be contributed by the city of Fort Dodge. The fund was not to be raised by voluntary subscriptions; but each man was to be advised of exactly how much he was expected to contribute as a minimum. A wage earner was to give each week the amount raised by half an hour's labor. Those receiving stated salaries of less than $1200 should also give the same, computing the amount by estimating a month to be composed of twenty-six days and a day of nine hours. If a salary of more than $1200 was received, a percentage was levied on the amount ranging from one and one-fourth per cent on those from $1200 to $1800 up to three and one-half per cent on those from $7500 to $10,000. All business firms were to duplicate the total contributions of all of their employees, but this did not absolve the individual members from making a personal pledge.[363]

In the rural districts apportionments were made to each township, and in the townships assessments were levied. To the 1915 census of each township was added ten per cent for a three years' increase. On this basis a levy of seven dollars per capita was made in each township. The inhabitants were divided into six classes: landowners in classes one, two, and three according to their possessions; renters were in classes four and five, depending upon their financial condition; and laborers fell in class six. For these a unit basis of contribution was adopted. Those in class one would pay thirty cents as a unit; in class two, twenty-five cents; in class three, twenty cents; in class four, fifteen cents; in class five, ten cents; and in class six, five cents.

As this was probably the most systematized plan of quota apportioning used in any welfare campaign, it may be well to note its operation in one township. According to its population the quota of Johnson Township was $5100. A survey of the inhabitants revealed that there were:

44 in class 1 who on a 30 cent unit would pay	$13.20
24 in class 2 who on a 25 cent unit would pay	6.00
21 in class 3 who on a 20 cent unit would pay	4.20
28 in class 4 who on a 15 cent unit would pay	4.20
39 in class 5 who on a 10 cent unit would pay	3.90
31 in class 6 who on a 5 cent unit would pay	1.55

The total unit contribution would then be $33.05. Since the township's quota was $5100, the number of times which the unit would have to be applied would be determined by dividing $5100 by $33.05. The result is 154 1/3. Accordingly, each man's quota would be found by multiplying his unit by 154 1/3. Then the result would be as follows:[364]

The 44 in class 1 would give	$46.30 each, or	$2037.20
The 24 in class 2 would give	38.60 each, or	926.40
The 21 in class 3 would give	30.85 each, or	647.85
The 28 in class 4 would give	23.15 each, or	648.20
The 39 in class 5 would give	15.45 each, or	602,55
The 31 in class 6 would give	7.70 each, or	238.70
		$5100.90

In preparation for the campaign there was printed a sixteen page booklet which explained the working of the plan. Slides were run in the moving picture theaters. An industrial census of the city listed every man, woman, and child earning an income or salary. Speakers were enlisted who spoke in all parts of the county, and the United Commercial Travellers pledged to advertise the campaign in the county towns and communities visited by them. On Sunday, February 24th, an enthusiastic meeting was held, consisting of a patriotic program

including an address by Judge Martin J. Wade.[365]

The campaign began on Monday, March 4th. On the preceding day final instructions were issued to the workers and all ministers spoke of the importance of the campaign. Monday morning at nine o'clock the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells announced the opening of the campaign — with the result that seventeen operators at the telephone exchange were necessary to answer all the inquiries concerning the meaning of the noise. They gave the information that the campaign had been launched and that the reports indicated that everyone was signing. During the course of the day there was a parade of decorated trucks and automobiles, with music furnished by the Fort Dodge Military Band.[366]

According to the schedule which had been arranged, the first three days were to be given over to soliciting the business and manufacturing districts and the last three were to be employed in the residential district. It was necessary, however, to extend the campaign in the business districts until the end of the week because of the incomplete census. Talks were given daily in the school houses, and buttons were distributed to all signers. A man without a button was regarded as a slacker.[367]

In the rural regions various methods of solicitation were employed. In Douglas Township all day meetings were held in each school house, to which the people were expected to come and sign the pledge cards. Those who failed to come were waited upon by a committee. A meeting of the executive board of the campaign committee was held, at which all the cards were canvassed. Those who had not been as generous as their means seemed to indicate they ought to have been were visited by a committee and given an opportunity to redeem themselves by making new pledges.[368]

Of the $300,000 pledged for the Webster County Patriotic Fund, $225,000 was later collected. From this fund contributions of $195,000 were made to the seven recognized welfare organizations, the Red Cross, Lutheran Brotherhood, Armenian and Syrian Relief, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Belgian Tobacco Fund, and the Smileage Fund. In all sixteen thousand persons contributed to the Webster County war chest. To those who entered the service of the nation, the amount they had paid in was returned and to all other subscribers a refund was made of all amounts paid in excess of eighty per cent of the sum pledged. "The people throughout the County were very enthusiastic about War Activities", writes Mr.

Thayer, "for the reason everybody was doing his or her share in a systematic manner."[369]

In Burlington the war chest plan was sponsored by a definite organization. On April 24, 1918, there appeared in the papers the following announcement signed by the Des Moines County council of defense:

> The system of isolated campaigns for specific purposes is a waste of time and duplication of effort, arousing enthusiasm which is soon lost when the single aim has been attained.
>
> Their continual recurrence is dulling this enthusiasm and the burden is falling with increasing weight on a diminishing section of the community.
>
> The multiplicity of projects is confusing even to a willing giver, and worthy objects are likely to suffer thru conflict with some that will not bear investigation.
>
> Large parts of the community are skipped under present campaign methods.[370]

The plan of arranging a joint campaign was then stated with the remark that announcement would soon be made of committees. Instant approval was manifested throughout the county although representatives of some of the organizations were fearful lest their particular interest should be slighted. A joint meeting with the Red Cross was held by the war chest committee at which the former were assured that money

would be guaranteed for all their wants; and a short time later the Salvation Army were told that their needs would be met by the new plan.[371]

The campaign was not to be for certain definite organizations, but once the money was collected open house would be kept where all organizations having claims on public generosity could file their credentials and explain in open meetings the purpose and scope of their work. An elaborate questionnaire was provided which would be submitted to a committee distinct from the committee which did the soliciting. This questionnaire dealt with organization, levy, purpose, and authorization, and only after these questions were satisfactorily answered would funds be appropriated.[372]

With $150,000 as a goal the campaign started on May 14th when Chairman Leon Eisfeld appeared before the Burlington Trades and Labor Assembly and explained the proposition. Every man would be expected to contribute one-half hour's work per week, and in the case of a clerk whose levy it would be difficult to determine under this system one per cent would be expected as a minimum, with those with a larger income paying a higher percentage.[373] As in other places the plan was said to be the "Kenosha Plan" with improvements obtained after

examining the ideas of more than a score of cities. Three kinds of pledges were provided: one personal, in which the subscriber promised a certain sum; another, directing payment through a bank; and a third authorizing the employer to keep a certain amount out of the wages or salary. The slogan adopted was "Give until it hurts."[374]

On May 21st commissions were mailed to more than 1200 citizens of the county by the local council of national defense calling upon them to put the campaign through to a successful conclusion. Calls were also sent to thirty-four township and ward chairmen stating that "This call is made for and by the authority of the United States government, and as a loyal citizen commissioned in her service, you are expected to report for duty."[375] All the theaters were visited by the Four Minute Men and all meetings at the Labor Hall were similarly addressed.[376]

The week before the campaign — that beginning Sunday, May 26th — was "Patriotic Week" when efforts were made to arouse enthusiasm. At all the country churches speakers appeared either Sunday afternoon or evening. Advertisements in the papers stated it to be "a campaign of the people, by the people, and — for the soldiers." Others urged that the work

done every day should be dedicated to the people of devastated France and Belgium, "to the memory of the once happy homes in Europe", to the manhood of the country — brothers, fathers, and sweethearts on the fields of Europe.[377]

No sooner had this publicity started than the enemy appeared in the form of rumor. Some said that the Red Cross would be denied a fair share of the funds; sectarian and race feelings were injected; finally, it was whispered that the Red Cross would receive all of the funds. "Hun Propaganda" was the verdict of the investigators as they proceeded to again explain the intricacies of the plan.[378]

On Tuesday, May 28th, campaign talks began in earnest with speeches before all the shopmen in the city. On Friday evening at the Grand Theater there was held a monster mass meeting — the final rally. The speakers were escorted to the meeting by the members of the local artillery battery and the band. Following the opening of the program by community singing, Dr. Charles B. Baylis, a speaker sent by the Red Cross, addressed the assemblage with the sentiment: "Don't ask 'how much should I give'— thank God you can give."[379]

Actual solicitation was not intended to begin until the week beginning June 2nd, but on Sat-

urday evening the chairman of Franklin Township reported to headquarters that his township was ready with its quota; and some of the business houses of Burlington had already conducted their own campaigns.[380] Skirmishing parties were reported out. "Tired business men, in a hurry to rest up on the golf course, devotees of the Mississippi, anxious to get on the water early, farmers about to take the family out in the car for an evening spin, hundreds, in fact, were held up, halted, stopped by the skirmishers. But the delay was never long.

" 'I know what you want' was the general method of receiving the skirmishers. 'You want us to join the War club. Well, we're ready.' "[381]

The following proclamation issued by Mayor James M. Bell gave to the campaign in Burlington an official status:

1. I declare that for the period of the current year there shall be no authorized agency for the collection of war relief funds within this city other than that of the Des Moines County War Club.

2. I declare that during that period the campaign of the Des Moines County War Club shall be the only campaign for war relief receiving official sanction. This of course, does not relate to campaigns for the sale of Liberty bonds and Thrift stamps, which are matters of excellent investments and not of contribution.

3. The week beginning June 3rd, 1918, is hereby designated as the period for filling the treasury of the War Club. The test of unselfish loyalty to the cause of humanity is upon us. Weigh well, my fellow citizens, the need of personal sacrifice and obey the impulse of your conscience.[382]

From the opening day, committees were hard at work. No trouble, it was announced, was being encountered. Men of small means, especially, were generous. Those ashamed to contribute a small amount to many campaigns were willing to give a larger amount than had been expected of them when it became a matter of including all in one. Everyone was urged to give immediately. "He gives doubly who gives quickly", was the latest advertisement appearing. Wednesday evening when the first reports were issued the total subscribed was $76,000 — a little more than half of the amount desired. On Friday the first of the slackers were reported. Two checks, one of $100 and the other of $200, were returned to those giving them — the executive committee declaring that these sums were ridiculously low coming from men of considerable wealth. The end of the week found three-fourths of the fund subscribed with not all returns tabulated, and on Tuesday, June 11th, it was announced that the county had reached its goal with contributions still coming in.[383]

In the spring of 1917 the southern half of Jones County raised about $35,000 and from this fund, which was increased from time to time by various benefits and donations, all calls for contributions were answered until the fall of 1918. At that time the northern half of the county joined with the southern half and the Jones County war chest was organized under the auspices of the county council of defense to which contributions amounting to $100,000 were made.[384]

A modified form of the war chest, appearing in Delaware County, illustrates the difficulties besetting a fund which was raised for specific organizations. An organization known as the Delaware County Loyalty League was formed and raised a fund from which all calls from the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Knights of Columbus were to be satisfied. Liberal subscriptions had been made for this purpose with the understanding that contributors were not to be asked to subscribe again for a year. But in the fall of 1918 the United War Work Campaign was staged, embracing four groups not included in the Delaware County plan and omitting the Red Cross. In order that this situation might be met the Loyalty League was dissolved late in October,

1918, and a campaign committee formed instead. Out of the funds in the treasury of the Loyalty League the Red Cross was given its full quota. The remaining money became the basis of the United War Work Fund and the rest of the quota was filled by asking subscriptions of five per cent of the Fourth Liberty Loan subscription from those who had previously subscribed to the Loyalty League and ten per cent from others.[385]

The movement to establish war chests was investigated by many of the cities in the State, and it is very probable that other communities would have adopted it had not the United War Work Campaign obviated the necessity of such a step. The Red Cross was opposed to the plan, and its influence was marked.[386] Des Moines investigated the system thoroughly and finally decided against it. The preceding pages have indicated the conditions favoring the war chest and its success in several Iowa counties. Accordingly, it may be well to call attention to the following reasons given by the Greater Des Moines Committee and the chamber of commerce of that city in support of their opposition:

1. There is nothing like constant campaigning to preserve the highest type of patriotic zeal and fervor in the community.

2. There is no reason for taking the sentiment out of campaigns; and the so-called "war chest" makes the act of giving money for war purposes a deliberate act.

3. But even that does not rob the tendency to consider less carefully the fine points of any proposed campaign or request for funds if the fund is in hand and a check-book lying on the table.

4. There is always danger that the fund acquired in a "war chest" will run out prior to the time limit set in the campaign; and then the campaigners are absolved from going again to the public. If they do so, they encounter demurring and complaint, naturally.

5. The whole plan is wrong in principle, and has as its only argument conservation of time. There is nothing specially worthy in the plan except that fact; which does not outweigh the many objections.

Therefore, Des Moines will go ahead with the familiar plan of campaigning, which gets results maximizes patriotism and sentiment.[387]

XI

The Movement Towards Co-operation

The union of seven welfare organizations in a combined campaign in the fall of 1918 was the natural result of the experience in money collecting during the preceding year and a half. In the matter of securing financial support necessity overcame the natural desire of each organization to maintain its identity. "That's the way our boys over there get thru the Hindenburg and Wotan lines, by pooling all effort", was the comment of an Iowa editor.[388] The parallel is, indeed, striking. Only after bitter experience were the armies of all the allies unified under one command; only after limited coöperation had indicated benefits which far outweighed the sentimental features of individuality was a common appeal made by the seven groups whose object was the welfare of the soldier and sailor.

From the time of the first campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association in the spring of 1917, there were instances of two or more organizations making a joint campaign. The first attempt at coöperation was recorded

at the time that the Red Cross was making its first financial effort. At Oskaloosa it appears that of the funds collected by the solicitors, ninety per cent was turned over to the Red Cross and ten per cent to the Young Men's Christian Association. The donor, however, might designate which of the organizations he was contributing to.[389]

A similar coöperation was seen at Mapleton in December, 1917. Five hundred dollars, the proceeds of an auction of fruit, vegetables, grain, poultry, and live stock, was divided between the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, and the Young Men's Christian Association.[390]

In Dubuque three organizations united in a joint effort during November, 1917. The local Young Men's Christian Association backed its organization; the Young Women's Christian Association supported its national drive; and the Rotary Club sponsored the campaign of the Playground and Recreation Association. Each organization put teams of solicitors into the field, but the gifts were all placed in a common fund which was divided — one-half to the Young Men's Christian Association and one-fourth to each of the others.[391] As at La Porte City, it was a common thing for the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association to work

together. Such joint efforts as these were duplicated in many an Iowa community, indicating that the organizations could work together with advantage.[392]

Although the war chest was actually put into use in very few counties in Iowa, the plan was investigated by many — an indication that there was a marked trend towards some sort of unification. A popular method which was adopted by over forty Iowa counties in which people were not willing to merge all in a chest — although they felt the actual waste of creating committees and appointing officers for every recurring effort — was the formation of permanent working organizations. These had the advantage of not only looking after the welfare societies but also of putting over the national financial campaigns. In December, 1917, Muscatine County created a "Liberty Campaign Club" to direct all war work campaigns. "It is expected", stated a local paper, "that membership in the organization will be one of the highest honors that can be conferred in connection with the war work." Hence the membership was chosen with great care from all classes. Neither committees nor teams were permanent for all campaigns. Bankers in the organization directed the Liberty Loan campaigns, and others closely connected with some

phase of the work conducted the other campaigns. On the board of directors was one representative from each township and one additional member for every thousand inhabitants.[393]

Following the plan that had been adopted in the Young Men's Christian Association campaign, Waterloo organized on military lines. In the early part of 1918 it was evident that too much time was spent in organizing for the various campaigns. After examining the various plans in vogue in the country, committees from the chamber of commerce, commercial club, and clearing house association adopted a plan which was incorporated as the Waterloo Service League. The head of the organization was named the commander, and he was assisted by a lieutenant-commander, an adjutant, and a quartermaster. In each of the four wards of the city was a captain, and under each captain were lieutenants for each of the voting precincts. Every precinct had one sergeant for each block. A similar service league was formed at Cedar Falls, and for the balance of the county outside of these cities there was organized the Black Hawk County Service League.[394]

This thorough organization was carried into the rural districts in many places and was often

closely connected with the council of defense — as in the case of the Harrison County War Service Council. Fifteen prominent men of the county formed the county council, and in each of the precincts there was a precinct council composed of fifteen men. From the county quota, quotas were assigned to the precincts, and the precinct council performed the difficult task of assigning individual quotas. No soliciting was done, but contributions were made at designated places. If the precinct council could not convince a citizen that it was his patriotic duty to subscribe a certain amount he was referred to the county council.[395]

These service organizations appearing in almost half of the counties in the State in varying forms often included a veritable regiment of workers. The Loyalty League of Johnson County was composed of almost nine hundred persons, so that when any soliciting was necessary no worker was required to visit more than eight or ten persons.[396] The presence of these self-constituted organizations or groups of workers explains the success of the United War Work Campaign. Coöperation with a minimum of friction was possible because it was simply the logical development of existing conditions. In spite of the brevity of the time given for organization and the difficulties imposed by the

influenza epidemic, the State was readily organized because half of the task was already done.

Most of the leagues had been formed in the winter of 1917–1918, and they would have found ample employment during the following autumn if the individual plans laid by the several welfare organizations had been carried out. By early summer the leading groups had announced the scope of their fall efforts. Mention has been made of the intention of the National Catholic War Council to solicit for a fund of $50,000,000 which would finance the work of the Knights of Columbus.[397] At the annual meeting of the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association on June 3rd it was decided to set the goal of the next campaign at $100,000,000. Representatives of the War Camp Community Service in July decided to raise a fund of $15,000,000.[398]

But before this last announcement had been made, the War Department had manifested an active interest in the matter. "For months", the Assistant Secretary of War stated, "we have been besieged by letters from chambers of commerce and Rotary Clubs, asking us to relieve them of the constant burden of obtaining financial support for societies that were working with the troops along the lines of morale."[399] Accordingly, Secretary of War Baker called a

conference of the several organizations on June 17th, suggesting a combined campaign. Though at this time the plan of union was not satisfactory to all, the Young Men's Christian Association, acting upon the general idea, invited the Young Women's Christian Association to merge forces in a campaign for $115,000,000 during the fall of 1918. The women, desirous of obtaining the benefit of the men's organization, enthusiastically accepted, and plans for the execution of the project were immediately outlined.[400] On June 22nd representatives from the central States, including about twenty from Iowa, met in Chicago. The Iowa delegation chose Charles A. Rawson as State manager and appointed Graham Stewart executive secretary.[401]

During the summer more conferences were held at the War Department, with the result that on August 15th announcement was made that the War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association would also merge with the two already united societies for a combined campaign beginning November 11th. Of the $133,500,000 which it was planned to raise, the Young Men's Christian Association was to receive $100,000,000; the Young Women's Christian Association, $15,000,000; the War Camp Community Service, $15,000,000; and the American Library Association, $3,500,000. At

the same time announcement was made through the press that it was thought the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and the Jewish Welfare Board would join their forces in January, 1919, for a financial effort. Immediately the Grand Knight of the Order, James A. Flaherty, wired Secretary Baker that he hoped the rumor was not true. He said that "this would be drawing a religious line in time of war that cannot fail to cause great criticism and disturbance throughout the country"; and in a statement issued to the press he mentioned the manifest unfairness which would result if these three organizations should receive only what was left after the country had been bled white by a Liberty Loan and a welfare campaign.[402]

The four associated societies had already begun to lay their plans, when on September 3rd President Wilson addressed a letter to Mr. Fosdick suggesting that he appeal to the seven societies to unite in a joint effort beginning on November 11th. The following day an agreement was signed which provided for the organization and conduct of the campaign and the distribution of the funds obtained. For an appeal of this extent the organization was naturally complex. Nor was there much time in which to prepare. Twice plans had been made

for a fall campaign. Now a third organization of the forces was necessary.[403]

Coöperation with the War Department was obtained through the National Committee of Eleven, which was under the chairmanship of Mr. Fosdick of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. A general committee of thirty-five, consisting of five representatives from each organization, was the general advisory body, but an executive committee of eight had direct control over the campaign. Mr. John R. Mott as director general of the campaign was the chairman of both of these committees. Geographically the organization followed that of the military departments. Iowa was included in the central department with headquarters in Chicago. Each department had a campaign director, and each of the fourteen States in the central department was under the direction of a similar leader.

The work also was divided according to divisions or the class of people to be solicited. A special director was put in charge of the rural division — different modes of advertising and canvassing being necessary to meet rural conditions. Students in the colleges and universities composed another division. Children were to be enrolled as "Victory Boys" or "Victory Girls" to earn and give a certain sum. Here

the nature of organizing was such as to demand a division of its own. To enlist women for publicity purposes a woman's division was created.[404]

Definite organization was provided for Iowa on September 20th when representatives from each of the organizations met at the chamber of commerce in Des Moines and formed the Iowa executive committee of the United War Work Campaign, with Charles A. Rawson as campaign chairman and Graham Stewart, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Des Moines, as campaign director. Each division was headed by an executive secretary for the State. W. C. Knoelk, a worker for the War Camp Community Service, was put in charge of the speakers' bureau. Joe McCormick, State Secretary of the Knights of Columbus, aided by Maud Hart Lovelace, managed the publicity, including the distribution of posters and literature. To secure the coöperation of the women Esther M. Erickson of the Young Women's Christian Association was chosen. Marion Janes directed the campaign among the students. Bruce W. Tallman had charge of the "Victory Boys", and Adele Seyle, formerly connected with the Hostess House at Camp Dodge, directed the "Victory Girls". W. H. Wing of the staff of the State organization of

the Young Men's Christian Association was appointed to organize the rural department. It is a significant fact that those who directed the campaign were persons who had had experience in war welfare service.[405]

The State was divided into fifteen districts, each of which had chairmen for each of the above divisions of the work. Similar provisions were made for each county — except where the existence of elaborate campaign machinery rendered such arrangement unnecessary. The initial impetus to the campaign in Iowa was given on September 24th when a State mass meeting was held in the Auditorium in Des Moines. Over nine hundred representatives from all parts of the State were present. On the program was a speaker from each of the allied societies. John R. Mott, who in addition to his position as director general of the campaign represented the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, urged the necessity for over-subscription because the budgets had been drawn up in the spring before it was known how greatly the army would be expanded. The other speakers were Judge Martin J. Wade, representing the National Catholic War Council; John Wesley Carter, for the War Camp Community Service; Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer,

for the Jewish Welfare Board; Johnson Brigham, for the American Library Association; and Brigadier George Davis, for the Salvation Army.[406]

The next few weeks were spent in the organization of the districts and the holding of district and county meetings. The prevalence of the influenza prevented the holding of many of these much-needed gatherings. In Washington County only by holding an out-door meeting was it possible for the town and township chairmen to arrange their campaign plans, and in many counties there was no organization meeting.[407] Final impetus was given at a meeting of the central department held at Chicago on October 26th. More than a hundred Iowans attended this conference, which despite the quarantine ban was allowed by the Illinois authorities on the ground that it was necessary business.

On the same day announcement was made that Iowa's quota would be $6,133,000, which was a thirty-three and one-third per cent increase over the original sum asked as this State's share of the $170,500,000 originally sought. Impressed more than ever with the magnitude of the task the delegates returned to engage in a final two weeks' effort in publicity and advertising.[408]

XII

Advertising the United War Work Campaign

That not a man, woman, or child in the United States should fail to understand the extent and importance of the coming effort was the object of the publicity work for the United War Work Campaign. The immensity of the task was augmented by the comparatively short time from the date of the merger to November 11th. Moreover, each organization had its own plans, and in addition to the natural rearrangement necessary provision had to be made for the conciliation of those who for various reasons looked upon the combined endeavor as an undesirable innovation.

No time was afforded for explanations or instructions during the seven days of the canvass. Not only did the publicity department have to educate the givers in advance; but the workers themselves, who in Iowa alone were counted in thousands, had to be trained in the methods of approach. Indeed, the story of the publicity for the campaign is probably the most important part of the effort. Much more actual work was given in the delivering of addresses, the

distribution of literature and posters, and the writing of items for the press than in the actual task of securing the signatures to pledges. The latter was merely the reaping of the harvest.

Wherever the Iowa citizen went in the last week of October or the first week in November, he met the United War Work Campaign. He saw it in the store windows — posters and decorations; between films it shone from the screen of his favorite moving picture theater; it stared him in the face when he opened his latest book — for the librarian had inserted a reminder of it in the form of a book mark. His minister preached it from the pulpit; he could not escape it at the theater — the Four Minute Man was there. And if, perchance, the influenza quarantine kept him at home, the postman and the Boy Scouts brought it to his door, or his wife heard of it over the telephone.

One of the most effective factors in the securing of general support was the encouragement given by each organization to those who had formerly been its adherents. Officials urged as thorough allegiance to the United War Work Campaign as if their group alone had been making the attempt. Librarians in the State were requested to urge their boards to attend the Des Moines meeting on September 24th.[409] A notice was sent to each Knights of

Columbus council in the State, recommending the appointment of one or more delegates to the same gathering.

On October 9th, at a conference held at Dubuque and presided over by Archbishop Keane, Catholic leaders from dioceses in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska were impressed with the necessity of thorough coöperation with other societies. Later in the month there was sent to all Catholic priests in the State a joint letter signed by James J. Keane, Archbishop of Dubuque, Philip J. Garrigan, Bishop of Sioux City, Austin Dowling, Bishop of Des Moines, and James Davis, Bishop of Davenport, recommending to "priests and people the liveliest interest in this drive, urging them to become solicitors and speakers if invited to do so and to lend whatever other assistance is within their power."[410]

Meetings to explain the campaign to certain classes who possessed notable influence were effective methods of publicity. On September 23rd an advisory committee, consisting of representatives from every women's organization in the State, met in Des Moines to discuss woman's part in the great undertaking.[411] A meeting of all the ministers in the district was held at Cedar Rapids on November 6th in order to explain to them the exact nature of the merger

so that they in turn might pass the information on to their congregations.[412]

The very process of organization gave much publicity to the coming solicitation. From the State meeting in Des Moines down to the gathering of neighbors in a school district to arrange for a canvass, each step in organization contributed to the public's acquaintance with the scope and purpose of the campaign. There were, in fact, two types of meetings: the one for workers — district, county, and township — and the other for the public in general. It had been planned that in each of the fifteen districts in the State a district meeting would be held, but the prevalence of the influenza made this impossible in most cases.[413]

In the counties where organization was permanent the task was simply that of instructing the workers. More difficulty was encountered in the work of preparation in the other communities — depending upon the degree of permanence manifested by former organizations. When citizens of Butler County met to elect officers for the coming campaign their choice fell upon those who had served a year earlier in the Young Men's Christian Association effort; and with them was associated the Liberty Loan organization as an advisory board.[414]

Clinton County built anew its organization

from the ground. L. R. Hypes and George Tucker representing the local Young Men's Christian Association, and W. H. Carroll and J. E. Purcell representing the Knights of Columbus, got together and requested George W. Dulaney, Jr., to take charge of the campaign in the city of Clinton. Thereafter the four men visited every township in the county, requested one prominent citizen to serve as township chairman and allowed him to choose his helpers.[415] When W. O. Dailey was appointed chairman for Cherokee County, the chairman of the county council of defense came forward and offered the services of his organization for the solicitation.[416]

"Twenty thousand speeches in Iowa" was the slogan adopted at a meeting of all the district chairmen in the State at Des Moines on October 23rd.[417] These speeches were to be delivered before meetings called for the special purpose and before "ready made" audiences — clubs, societies, and other gatherings. It was the ambition of the chairman of the speakers' bureau for Polk County that every meeting of any sort held in the county during the week preceding the campaign should be visited. The result was that there were "big meetings and little meetings, anywhere and everywhere, and the message of U. W. W. was spread through

the county as perhaps no message ever was before or ever will be again."[418]

In Scott County fifty speakers were enlisted outside of Davenport and more than fifty in the city itself. They delivered their message at more than a hundred and twenty-five meetings held in the county.[419] Other counties were not less active in this particular. Comprehensive programs were worked out which would reach the mass of the people. A notice in *The Indianola Record* reveals the schedule planned for Warren County. Thus announcement is made of the speakers in each town each evening with the music provided — quartets, pianists, violinists, soloists, a choir of twenty voices, and orchestras. On Monday evening, November 11th, each rural teacher in the county was prepared to give a patriotic program in her school.[420]

A popular method of presentation was to have representatives of the different organizations appear on the same program. Thus, at a meeting of the Rotary Club at Council Bluffs five of the organizations were advertised by five of their sponsors. In some counties, as in Van Buren, the county chairman supplied the speaker, while the other parts of the program were attended to by the local township chairmen. Linn County had a "Flying Squadron" which was ready to reach by automobile any point in

the county on short notice; and societies and clubs desiring speakers had only to communicate with headquarters.[421] All Four Minute Men in the State were provided with information on the subject and were instructed to make use of it from November 3rd to November 18th.[422]

But in many counties in the State not a word was spoken regarding the United War Work Campaign, and in most places the original plans had to be modified. Quarantine had been applied to check the spread of the influenza epidemic; public meetings were either prohibited or tabooed. Lyon County put through a successful campaign in spite of the fact that not a single meeting had been held. Clarke County also had to dispense with its speaking program and depend entirely upon newspapers and posters for publicity. In spite of the quarantine Adair County made an attempt at speaking. George D. Musmaker visited the auctions and spoke on the needs of the soldiers for recreation, and on one Saturday night he conducted a large open air meeting in the public square in Greenfield.[423] Localities which were thoroughly organized felt no harmful effects from this enforced silence. Marshall County possessed such an efficient system of campaigning that speakers were looked upon as "excess bag-

gage";[424] and Mills County, which used its council of defense machinery, "had no speaking — simply sent out word to come in and subscribe. And they came. It was easy."[425]

Music was mobilized for service. Three United War Work quartets were organized to sing in Linn County. St. Paul's chimes in Des Moines were scheduled to play "Over There" each noon during the United War Work Week.[426] But it was especially by a war work song that singing was utilized. Each of the fourteen States in the Central Department was called upon to pick a State song and from these a department song would be chosen and awarded a gold medal. There seemed to be plenty of poets but few musicians when the contributions began to arrive.

The Iowa song was the result of the energetic activities of two Cedar Rapids men. On Saturday, Ernest A. Leo composed the music, and that evening Henry S. Ely wrote the words. On Sunday the composition was forwarded to Des Moines, the award was made on Monday, and on Tuesday the authors received notice that theirs would be the State song. The words were as follows:

BACK YOUR BOY

In far off France and Flanders
A host of heroes go,
Inspired by brave commanders,
Against a fiendish foe.
They fight for those who love them;
For babies in their nest.
They need our care above them there.
God grant we give our best!

Chorus

Stand back of your soldier.
Then stand back of your boy.
Stand back of the rank and file,
Help them with welcome cheer and smile
And show them that you're with them,
When they cross o'er the foam.
The Yank, he'll do his duty there
If we do ours at home!

At home we stand united,
No border, breed nor birth;
Our prayer that wrongs be righted
And peace return to earth.
We join our supplications
And to one faith belong,
Forgetting creed in nation's need,
A hundred million strong![427]

Churches were called upon to contribute their aid in spreading the news of the coming campaign. Ministers were furnished with posters

bearing the statement: "This Church is Backing the United War Work Campaign". The ministerial association of Waterloo passed resolutions pledging their support to the effort.[428] Every pastor in Ida County preached at least one sermon urging liberal donations of time and money. Letters were sent to all the ministers in Warren County, requesting them to devote one service on Sunday, November 3rd, to the cause, and to announce the other meetings scheduled to be held in the vicinity.[429] The influence of this unqualified support would have been more noticeable had not the churches probably more than any other institution suffered from the influenza closing ban. Even as it was, attempts were made by ministers to reach their parishioners. Rev. V. H. Lovejoy of Jefferson published a sermon on the subject in the local paper.[430]

If people could not be reached through the spoken word the alternative was to emphasize newspaper publicity. Every week a news story was sent from the State headquarters of the campaign to every newspaper in the State. Twice a week the Associated Press sent out news and feature stories along with its regular mail bulletins, and the United Press did the same once a week. The Western Newspaper Union forwarded from its Des Moines office spe-

cial "boiler plate" material which was prepared at State headquarters and which dealt especially with Iowa features of the campaign. In addition to these items which reached the newspapers directly, local publicity men used their ingenuity in reaching the people through the local papers. *The Indianola Record* brought the importance of the work home when it printed requests for support written by local boys in the nation's service. Full page plates of advertising were furnished, and newspapers and publicity chairmen coöperated in securing merchants who would pay for their insertion.[431]

The appeal of the newspaper publicity was supplemented by posters and literature — pamphlets and leaflets. Each of the seven organizations had its own posters which, while they primarily indicated the activities of that particular organization, also bore the legend: "The United War Work Campaign." No record was kept of the number of these that were distributed in Iowa. "There were literally tons of it", is the description of Mr. McCormick who had charge of this feature of the publicity work.[432] Windows and bill-boards were the resting places of these posters, and in Black Hawk County every rural school house had its display. At Cedar Falls the posters were distributed by four boys who responded to the call

for volunteers. This was the special duty of Boy Scouts in many Iowa localities.[433]

The posters were not distributed from State headquarters, but went directly to the county chairmen. A reserve supply only was kept at Des Moines. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at if mistakes were made, if posters bearing the appeal of the Young Men's Christian Association found their way in unusual numbers into Catholic communities and if Knights of Columbus posters only were sent to some places where the organization was almost totally unknown.[434] Moreover, there was criticism of waste of funds in the providing of so many posters that they were not displayed. The county chairman of publicity reports from Mason City with pride that they were actually put up in his district, and in addition the windows of certain empty business houses were decorated with water color paintings.[435] An Iowa publicity manager succinctly sums up the criticisms aimed at this feature of the campaign.

> Most of the poster stuff sent out I fear went into the waste basket, as under our organized system it was not needed and much of it was useless anyway for obtaining practical results. May I express the opinion that many million dollars were thrown away in our country during these campaigns in the extra and useless posters distributed over the land. Some of

them had a punch to them and doubtless brought results. Many of them were comparatively useless. I noticed much unfavorable comment among our people concerning the apparent waste of money in mis-directed advertising methods.[436]

But this statement indicates why the advertising was a waste in many places in Iowa — places where the "organized system" was in vogue. If a citizen received notice that he must appear at a certain place at a certain time and subscribe a certain amount or forever thereafter fear that the stigma of traitor would apply to him, it was hardly necessary to appeal to his other emotions to induce action.

Each of the groups had also prepared special literature emphasizing its war work. These pamphlets were spread broadcast and brought the message to readers who probably were not reached through the newspapers. *Service under Fire* was the title of the leaflet published by the Knights of Columbus. *Care for her through the Y. W. C. A.* detailed the efforts put forth to aid women in war industries. *Keep 'em Smiling* indicated the methods employed by the War Camp Community Service to care for the soldiers and sailors while away from the camps. *The Answer to the Call* informed the public as to the origin and nature of the Jewish Welfare Board. The National War Work

Council of the Young Men's Christian Association described the many aspects of its service in a pamphlet bearing on its first page an illustration of a young lady nailing to the familiar structure a placard: "This is the Hut the 'Y' built!" Each of these drew attention to the fact that the organization could best be aided by supporting the United War Work Campaign.[437]

Here also was an opportunity for boys. In Cedar Rapids the Holy Name Cadets of the Immaculate Conception Church distributed the leaflets; and in Maquoketa the Boy Scouts performed a similar duty.[438] Buchanan County adopted a system invented by the publicity chairman, Charles L. King, which was so effective in reaching the rural districts that the authorities in Washington urged its national adoption. Mr. King describes his plan as follows:

> From each post master was obtained the number of mail boxes served on each route leaving his office, serving only the patrons in a given County, and the required number of pieces were then tied in a bundle and marked thus "Rowley, Iowa, Route 3 — 127 pieces". This bundle when arriving at Rowley, Iowa, was handed to carrier route 3 and he in turn deposited one parcel in each box on his route. This saved writing names and addresses upon thousands and thousands of letters in each drive.[439]

Other methods of distribution were employed. In Linn County every person over eighteen received letters from county headquarters — from which 35,000 such appeals were issued. The girls of the Young Women's Christian Association at Council Bluffs addressed the letters that bore the message to the homes. A full week's time of from eight to twelve women in Chickasaw County was required to complete the clerical work necessary for the campaign.[440]

In Dubuque County the county chairman of women's work, Mrs. Anna M. MacGlathery, and the vice chairman, Miss Caroline Dysart, drove through the entire county and secured one woman in each township to serve as township chairman. These chairmen thereupon called meetings of all the women in their townships, distributed the literature to those present, and answered any questions that might be asked. In Van Buren County a woman's cabinet was formed by the appointment of seven members from the county seat and a leader for each township. The township leaders appointed three assistants in each school distict. When there was any literature to be distributed it was mailed to the township leaders who through their assistants reached the people. It was in this publicity service that the women's department of the United War Work Campaign found its principal task.[441]

Advertising was organized for districts as well as counties. The most notable feature of district publicity was that arranged by L. R. Buckingham of Estherville, publicity director for the Fourteenth District. Two miniature welfare huts were constructed and mounted on motor trucks. Lumber and labor were donated by local dealers, and local artists added their skill. "United War Work Campaign, Nov. 8, $250,000,000" was the legend on one side, and on the other appeared the names of the seven organizations. A rear door opened up on a gaily decorated speakers' platform. These two huts toured the district. Upon arriving in a town there was usually some parading about through the principal streets. Then the hut-truck was brought to rest; the people were summoned by a Boy Scout bugler; and speeches were delivered. Great interest and enthusiasm were aroused by this method — which, indeed, was quite necessary as the holding of in-door meetings was prohibited by the influenza quarantine.[442]

"The Red Triangle" was a special campaign film in two reels produced by the Selig Polyscope Company under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. Special permission was given the organization to take pictures inside the cantonments, and with the

coöperation of film stars and thousands of soldiers the welfare work was pictorially presented to the patrons of moving picture theaters.[443]

A combination of seeing and hearing was reached in the pageants. The most elaborate of these was the "Heart of America" produced in the Auditorium in Des Moines on Friday, November 8, 1918. The authors were Mrs. Fred Weitz and Miss Frances Filson. In the first episode the stage reveals Uncle Sam sitting by himself, pondering over the evils of the World War into which he has not yet entered. Then, to the strains of the Marseillaise, the figure of France enters leading with one hand the chained Belgium and with the other a bleeding soldier, while all about swarms a group of refugees and orphan children. Justice leads them to Uncle Sam with the words "Take up the fight against injustice lest I perish forever from the earth." When this group has passed by, Liberty brings forward the figure of Great Britain surrounded by soldiers and sailors. "They are so weary", she says. "Share with them that which in itself hath made thee great." Then Democracy, presenting the figures of Russia and Poland and groups of ragged peasants, says, "Take up their burden and send me that I may live by giving."

A fourth group staggers past — mothers and

girls with heavy burdens and children with empty plates and cups, all driven by brutal soldiers. When Humanity has spoken the words "Inasmuch as ye have ministered unto the least of these have ye done so unto Me" Uncle Sam with sudden resolve springs up and cries, "Not for gain, not for glory, but to escort you Justice and you Liberty, and you Democracy and you, Humanity do I summon my beloved sons to a supreme sacrifice." No sooner is the decision made than a company of soldiers fifty strong enters singing "Over There."

In the second episode Uncle Sam is at work at his desk, and to him come the Average Citizen, Industrial Service, and the American Mother who pledge their all to the cause, and finally the Spirit of Welfare Work, a khaki-clad American girl, who consoles the American mother by telling her of the wonderful heart of America and promises to show her what is being done for the comfort of the boys. The third episode is enacted before a typical billet in France and consists of a representation of the actual work done by each of the organizations.[444]

A unique feature of advertising which combined with it some actual welfare work was that sponsored by the State offices of the United War Work Campaign. During the quarantine of Camp Dodge the Jewish Welfare Board de-

cided to supply the Jewish boys in camp with cookies, and the other societies hearing of it asked to join, with the result that a goal of a million cookies was set. "Turn over your weekly batch of cookies to us" was the slogan adopted. The idea was to give every soldier in Camp Dodge a pound box of cookies. No money was accepted; those having money might buy cookies and donate them.

As the theaters were closed by the influenza, Four Minute Men were recruited to speak for the campaign in the restaurants. Certain places in the city were designated where cookies might be left and from these places they were taken in army trucks and Young Men's Christian Association and Knights of Columbus motors to camp, where they were distributed from the various buildings. This campaign was a means of keeping alive interest in the soldiers just at the moment when the most publicity was required. It also served to demonstrate that the seven organizations could work together harmoniously and was popularly called a "dress rehearsal" for the United War Work Campaign.[445]

The publicity department was more thoroughly organized in Des Moines than in any other Iowa community. Possessing a compact population in the middle of a county, the adver-

tising of city and county was separated in Polk County, the Des Moines Advertising Club assuming the responsibility for the former. A sketch of the methods used in this city presents a view of the many ways in which the same people were appealed to, and is indicative of the situation appearing to a less extensive degree in other places. But the publicity given the campaign in Des Moines is of more than local importance. The city newspapers reported the progress of the effort, featuring those aspects that were most unique; and many an Iowa farmer learned more about the campaign by reading in his daily paper of the activities in Des Moines than he did from the less startling methods of his local publicity chairman.

An executive committee of the advertising club exercised general supervision over the subcommittees of publicity, display, stunts, outdoor, window, and stores. Paper bags in grocery stores were stamped with reminders of the coming solicitation; the ceilings of barber shops had appropriate signs; milk carriers delivered circulars along with their morning milk. Store windows had striking displays in which the word "give" was ingeniously featured. Audiences assembled for community singing learned the war work songs; and the glee club of the chamber of commerce appeared in moving pic-

ture theaters in the interest of the fund. Stenographers of the city were urged to close all their letters with "Yours for the United War Work Campaign; give as you talk." Pay envelopes included a yellow slip: "Give part of this check to the united war work drive."

Money and interest were secured by making use of man's natural curiosity. On November 9th there appeared on Locust Street near Seventh Street a strange hut decorated with mysterious hieroglyphics. Men were allowed to enter upon payment of one dollar. To the accompaniment of weird oriental music they came out at the other side wearing a white tag with the letters I. M. A. U. W. W. and a pleased smile. Finally, on the last day women were allowed to enter this United War Work Temple and be initiated at a bargain price of twenty-five cents. The temple was built, a newspaper stated, on the principle "that a man can't be a tight wad and smile at the same time."[446]

"Let's be Gardeners", was the title of a playlet written by Charles Tazewell — a student in the West High School — and played by high school pupils of the city. The seven welfare organizations were presented as drooping flowers which revived only when watered with American dollars. This sketch was presented in moving picture theaters and before certain

organizations, making a marked success. "At last night's performance," reads a newspaper item, "at a most touching point, where the seven comfort flowers begin to droop, an unknown woman in the audience became so excited she rushed to the stage and seized the watering pot, which went from hand to hand around the theater, and was returned overflowing to the stage." Forty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents were thus collected.[447]

Before the United War Work Campaign officially began many localities in Iowa had prematurely celebrated the signing of the armistice. This made it necessary for publicity workers to emphasize the fact that even the coming of peace would not lessen the need for welfare work. Again, during the week of the campaign itself this argument had to be used. When solicitation began, advertising did not cease. The signing of the armistice on November 11th made it imperative that publicity men should not be demobilized until the county's quota was subscribed.

XIII

The Victory Girls and the Victory Boys

A little girl romping upon the playground of an isolated rural school in Iowa declared with a touch of the greatest pride in her voice, "I am a Victory Girl." In reporting this incident the county chairman of the division remarked, "The influence of the campaign can probably not be measured yet, but in after years the little Certificate of Membership in the United War Work Drive will be one of the most cherished of treasures. It will be a lifelong honor to the girls to be able to say — not because of the dollar given — but in truth and reality —'I was a Victory Girl.' "[448]

Long after generals and privates, admirals and seamen, county chairmen of welfare campaigns and members of the Red Cross chapters have departed this life, there will remain veterans of the World War — the Victory Girls and the Victory Boys. Three generations hence when children want stories of midnight raids into No-Man's Land or of patrol duty in the North Sea they must go to their books. But they can still hear stories of the great conflict

from the lips of actual participants — although those stories may not be more exciting than the tale of how their grandmother picked corn on an Iowa prairie or how their grandfather gave up his Saturday holidays to work in the village store. How the United War Work Campaign reached the children is the most interesting aspect of the entire campaign: it is of more than sentimental importance. That children were systematically organized to raise funds for the welfare work indicates how thoroughly the country was organized for that purpose. The history of education during the World War will be incomplete without the inclusion of this campaign. "There is no question but that it was the greatest factor of the school year wherever it was particularly pushed, in the development of patriotism in the student body", is the comment of an Iowa educator.[449]

In the fall of 1917, when the high school boys of Iowa had been asked to contribute a dollar a month for ten months for the purpose of prison relief, a large number of girls had joined the movement. Now the girls were given their opportunity on the same plane as the boys. Two divisions of the national organization were formed — the "Victory Boys" and the "Victory Girls", each of which endeavored to enroll a million boys or girls who would promise to

earn and give five dollars for the cause. Though the attainment of this goal would mean ten millions of dollars toward the fund, the financial was not the only reason for the existence of these two divisions. An official statement declared:

> The chief aim of the "Victory Boys" effort is the development of boys in intelligent, sacrificial investment of their lives in behalf of the "great cause". The appeal is to earn and give.
>
> The gift of money should result in a challenge to full preparation for the largest usefulness in the reconstruction days ahead and in a growing consciousness of the spiritual significance of the gift of life and talent in the cause of righteousness.
>
> The "Victory Boys" division of the campaign should prove an inspiration and stimulus to increased effort by men in the General Campaign. Learning of the sacrificial price the boys pay on the "earn and give" basis, men and women will give larger amounts and work harder.[450]

The great increase in juvenile crime which became noticeable immediately after the advent of war was partly responsible for this effort to give children something constructive to do. There was, moreover, the instinctive desire of the children to engage in some form of war activity such as their fathers, mothers, and older brothers and sisters were performing.[451]

For each of the divisions there was appointed a national campaign director who was aided by an advisory committee. Miss Gertrude Gogin headed the national organization of the Victory Girls, and the Victory Boys had as their leader Arthur N. Cotton. In Iowa, Miss Adele Seyle led the girls and Bruce W. Tallman the boys. Each district and county in the State had a chairman for each division. So similar was the work of the two divisions that girls' leaders and boys' leaders worked in the closest harmony. Indeed, it is by considering both divisions as one general movement that the organization and work of the Victory Boys and Victory Girls can best be understood.[452]

The convention of district chairmen of Victory Boys and Victory Girls held in Des Moines on October 29th opened the Iowa campaign. As the State's part of the national goal it was sought to obtain 32,000 boys and a like number of girls. Children below twelve would not be expected to contribute, and twenty was placed as the upper age limit. The money given must be earned — must represent sacrifice. Savings could be donated if they had been earned, but gifts were not acceptable, nor could money be solicited. The slogan of the boys was "A Million Boys behind a Million Fighters"; and the girls proclaimed "Every Girl pulling for Vic-

tory." Upon signing the official pledge the boy or girl received a window banner declaring that a child in that home was backing a fighter, also a button with an eagle and the title "Victory Boys" or "Victory Girls" and the words "I am enrolled". Upon the payment of the pledge a certificate was awarded.[453]

The campaign was carried on almost entirely through the public schools, although in some places active coöperation was secured from the Sunday Schools. Factory boys and girls as a class are not prominent in Iowa; and so in this State in only a few of the larger cities were systematic attempts made to reach them. Depending so entirely upon the school organization to put the matter through, the support of educators was an important factor. Philander P. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education, Colin H. Livingstone, president of the Boy Scouts of America, and Felix Adler, president of the National Child Labor Commission, served on the National Advisory Committee of the Victory Boys, thereby signifying their approval. The presence of so many teachers on the lists of county and township chairmen indicates their coöperation.

But the attitude of the public at large, always vitally interested in what concerns the public schools, is also important. This, however, is a

more difficult situation to judge. The campaign was not put through without opposition. One county chairman of the Victory Girls reports that two school boards in her county forbade their superintendent to use the schools to further the solicitation. Another states that the general feeling was "Willingness without special enthusiasm". A third writes that while parents in general sympathized, many thought the sum asked from each was excessive.[454]

If the campaign was to be successful in attaining the end which was its avowed aim, a thorough policy of education and publicity had to be adopted. Those acquainted with child psychology realize that it would not be a difficult matter to persuade a child to promise five dollars. "The children responded because they were asked to . . . . and seemed to be eager to have a sum suggested to them for a pledge", is the reply of a Victory Girl leader who was asked to describe the attitude of the pupils.[455] It was a more difficult task to educate the givers as to *why* they were giving. Governor Harding gave his official sanction to the movement by setting aside Friday, November 8th, as Victory Day when English teachers of Iowa were asked to have pupils prepare themes on the subject of the United War Work Campaign. In Des Moines, under the leadership of

Superintendent Z. C. Thornburg, programs of essays on the nature of the welfare work and the methods of earning money were arranged in all of the city schools.[456] A more striking method of illustrating the object towards which these funds were going is that reported from Dubuque:

> Boy Scout Troop, No. 2, of the Cathedral parish, held a special meeting Tuesday evening to arouse enthusiasm over the United War Work Campaign. The room in which the meeting was held was cleverly arranged to represent a Knights of Columbus hut "over there".
>
> Rev. Father Theobald, the scout master of the troop, took the part of the Chaplain, while D. Whelan, one of the scouts, represented the K. of C. secretary. In addition to the furniture of the hut, there was the necessary phonograph, upon which "slacker records" were played. Each member of the troop was in his uniform, and represented a soldier returned from the front line trenches, or one on his way up.
>
> The boys got into the spirit of the evening splendidly and took their parts in a serious manner. When questioned by the chaplain concerning their experiences in the war zone, they vied with each other in reciting tales of hardships, bravery, wounds and narrow escapes, which would have made the story of a regular soldier look commonplace indeed.[457]

Literature was also a factor in the process of

education. Volume one, number one, of a sixteen page paper entitled *The Victory Boy* appeared. *How Boys Can Earn Money* and *How Girls Can Earn Money* are the titles of two practical leaflets that were distributed. *What the United War Fund Means to Girl Scouts* was published for the Girl Scouts.[458] But literature was a small factor in publicity. Rather pessimistically it was reported "difficult to get pupils to read any literature whatever. The remarks of the teacher were taken as sufficient guarantee for the securing of the concern of the school; & beyond this the thought was to pay quickly & 'have it over.' "[459] It was in meetings and through school talks that most information was spread. At Shenandoah in Page County a boys' mass meeting with inspirational talks and music was announced for Sunday afternoon; and a polite invitation to stay away was extended to all but boys and their leaders. A half page advertisement in the *The Ottumwa Daily Courier* explained the plans and purposes of the Victory Girls and the Victory Boys.[460]

Within the county the organization was left to the ingenuity of the county chairman. *The Sentinel* of Le Mars gives the method by which S. T. Neveln organized Plymouth County. A district leader was appointed for each town in the county. This district leader was respon-

sible for his town and in turn appointed a leader for each of the adjacent townships. The township leaders appointed "lieutenants" who were responsible for a school district.[461] Blanche McLaughlin, chairman of the Victory Girls in Mitchell County, appointed a leader in each township. This leader directed the teachers of the district in a personal convass of all the homes. In Chickasaw County, Mrs. A. J. Kolthoff, the girls' leader, and P. C. Lapham, the boys' leader, appointed a district leader for each school district. This district leader appointed a Victory Boys' captain and a Victory Girls' captain, and all three coöperated in the task of giving every child in the school district an opportunity to subscribe. Clay County had a captain not only for every township but one for each ward in the city of Spencer.[462]

Machinery was also created for the schools. A teacher in each of the high schools in Keokuk acted as chairman of the Victory Girls. Each was assisted by a number of leaders who not only solicited about twenty girls assigned to her but also collected the pledges as they fell due. To the Booster Club of the Burlington High School was assigned the task of securing the subscriptions of both girls and boys.[463]

The actual campaign consisted in the securing of pledge signatures which was usually

accomplished in an enthusiastic mass meeting of boys and girls. This method had the advantage of obtaining large pledges — which might or might not be fulfilled. At a meeting where the question was asked "Will all those who will join the immense Victory crowd raise their hand?" every hand was lifted.[464] Girls and boys in the Bloomfield High School met in separate rooms at the same time. After short talks subscriptions were taken and reports sent back and forth between the rooms. The competition became so intense and the enthusiasm so great that a halt was called by the teachers. Likewise in Chickasaw County the enthusiasm had to be curbed. "Urging was not necessary to secure the pledges — rather, they had to be reminded time and time again not to pledge more than they could earn"— reports the Victory Girl leader.[465] Classes in the high schools of the county found in the securing of the largest amount an opportunity for spirited competition, and "the rivalry between the boys and girls became intense."[466]

Muscatine adopted an effective system to avoid this impetuosity. Pledge cards were distributed in the schools, taken home by the children, and signed not only by them but countersigned by their parents as well. For each card returned the name of the giver was placed upon

a small paper soldier which was then displayed in the room, thus affording a graphic representation of the actual contributions of that room.[467] Dubuque aroused a great deal of enthusiasm, but took measures to keep it within bounds. Victory songs were mimeographed and distributed to the pupils, and victory posters were prepared by the art students and displayed in the school rooms. Original buttons were prepared and paid for by local contributions. When interest had been aroused programs were given in all the schools at which the pledge cards were distributed. But these pledge cards were signed at home and returned to the county chairman who handed them over to a bank. Payments on the pledges were made at the banks.[468]

A parade of boys and girls led by the Boy Scouts, Catholic Cadets, and a detachment of the Students' Army Training Corps was held in Sioux City on Saturday, November 9th. On November 12th these children went with their parents to the polls and subscribed — the girls using pink cards and the boys blue. At Newton all boys and girls registered whether able to subscribe or not, thus showing their patriotism. In each school at Estherville a committee was appointed which canvassed the student body.[469]

Only the smallest part of the battle was won

when the signatures were affixed. There still remained several months during which contributions had to be made, and there was still the work to be done. Some paid up immediately, having the funds on hand. This was true at Audubon where earnings of the previous summer were utilized for the purpose.[470] But in most Iowa communities the finding of remunerative work by the children was a distinct problem. One county chairman expresses it: "People will not buy great quantities of horseradish, nor subscribe largely to journals the children may act as agents for. Nor are there many places for a school child to work out of school hours — only a limited number of positions to be had by older boys."[471]

To meet this difficulty schools had to undertake the additional task of acting as an employment agency. Citizens of Cherokee having need for any help were asked to telephone their wants to the offices of the school principals. Ladies of New Hampton left all calls for girls at the public schools. A committee of Bloomfield women acted as an employment agency for the local girls.[472] Dubuque proceeded in a systematic manner to secure work for the girls and boys; and a bureau was established where all desiring employment registered, marking on a card the kind of work they were able to perform

and the hours of day at liberty. The following list indicates the wide variety of employment used in the city to fulfill the pledges:

1. Care for yards, clean walks, etc.
2. Take care of furnace.
3. Wash automobile.
4. General chores about house.
5. Wash windows.
6. Beat rugs, carpets, etc.
7. Take care of baby.
8. Stop with children for mother.
9. Help with ironing.
10. Sewing, mending, etc.
11. Wash dishes.
12. Sweeping and dusting.
13. Messenger service, etc.
14. Distribute circulars.
15. Carry papers.
16. Drive automobile — kind of car.
17. Gardening.
18. Help on farm.
19. Help in store or office.
20. Addressing letters or circulars.
21. Typewriting, stenography.
22. Mimeographing.[473]

In spite of these efforts there were complaints that no special attempt was made by parents or business men to give employment.

One county chairman writes that "after the enthusiasm of the first moment had subsided people were entirely too careless in their attitude toward the youngsters who were trying to make money. I found it to be very difficult myself, for instance, to hire a high school boy to take down my screens, when I had always been in the habit of doing it myself, and had plenty of time to do it, besides needing the exercise."[474]

The principal method of earning money was working at home or for the neighbors. Remarkable ingenuity was often displayed in this task. Cleaning walks after snow storms, cutting kindling, hauling ashes and tin cans, and working in gardens were favorite occupations at Greenfield. Chickasaw County boys found employment with the road gangs of the railroads. Husking corn, selling sour milk and cottage cheese, cleaning windows, washing dishes, raking yards, and cleaning house were occupations which allowed Bloomfield girls to pay their pledges. One girl of this community trapped for a part of her money. Shining silver and working in a garden were methods adopted by two Cherokee girls.[475]

In Lee County girls ran errands for neighbors, took care of children, and washed automobiles. Two sisters bought flowers from a florist and sold them on the street at five cents

apiece. Though their returns amounted to more than their pledges, every cent was turned in. In addition to many other more ordinary tasks, girls of Chickasaw County did ironings, tore and sewed rags for rugs, and shoveled snow. "One little girl in our high school", states a county report, "who is an orphan and lives with her grandmother who is of moderate means, even emptied the ashes, walked two miles for milk every day and shovelled snow off the walks and many other tedious tasks, to earn her four dollars which was paid most promptly and with the genuine happiness of giving."[476]

Sometimes a number of girls and boys raised their funds together. Seven girls at Albion put on a little play and were successful in raising their combined pledges. Programs were a popular method in the vicinity of Elgin. Boys and girls of Farley held a bazaar and sold things which they had made; and thirty-six girls in a rural community near Grant staged "a very clever and original social" and more than raised their pledges.[477]

No generalization can be made regarding the comparative success of the campaign in town and country. The rural regions had a distinct problem. Most boys were accustomed to do certain chores which occupied much of their spare time. Unless it had been the custom for

parents to pay for this work, they had to be induced to do so. Moreover, bad roads and the closing of the schools due to the influenza made publicity a difficult matter.[478] Much depended upon the kind of person directing the campaign. The following is undoubtedly a good summary of the rural situation: "The rural districts were very successful where a good energetic person could be secured to make the canvass. Where we failed to secure such a person the work was almost a failure."[479]

Efforts to obtain the contributions of working boys and girls were difficult because of the lack of a definite body to organize. High School boys of Muscatine divided into four teams of four each solicited the working boys and girls of that city.[480] Blanche Mullany, leader of the Victory Girls in Dubuque County, put a popular girl in each factory in charge of the distribution of the pledge cards. The same plan was used in the office buildings, department stores, and the telephone exchange. Keokuk adopted a similar method.[481]

"With the factory girls I had great success", writes Mrs. H. C. Houghton from Red Oak. "I called the Murphy Company girls together one afternoon, and after explaining the Victory Girl Movement did not dare to give the age limits for fear of disappointing many eager and

interested girls whose faces expressed their desire to give for this purpose, so I had three Victory Girls in their thirties and one forty-five years old! . . . . On their first pay day there were 75% paid pledges in the Company, and this was far surpassing any record made by any high school in the district."[482] At Davenport no separate campaign was conducted among the working boys, but a very small per cent of the total amount donated in the city was given to the fund of the Victory Boys as representing the contribution of the city's working boys.[483]

To judge the influence of the campaign would be difficult under any circumstances. It is made more difficult because of the signing of the armistice just at the time when boys and girls were most enthusiastic for work. "I should judge the educational value of the drive as less than had been expected", is the verdict of a county leader;[484] but another states that "its immediate influence was great. . . . The vast majority of the parents and students are proud of the record and of having made their payments in full. However, only time will tell how lasting the influence may be."[485] A third thinks that "the influence of the campaign was fine for the persons who subscribed and met their payments in full. On the other hand I

feel that it is entirely unwholesome for a boy to pledge and then not pay. It seems to me that throughout the whole campaign there was too much tendency to make it so that they could forget.''[486] What influence the children's division had upon the campaign as a whole is just as difficult to judge. As a publicity method it was effective. Through it the message of the war work was brought with renewed force into many homes. On the other hand, it caused some parents to cut down their own subscription, feeling that the contributions of the children was their money given indirectly.[487]

The spirit during the campaign was striking. ''They liked their pins, too, and wore them quite regularly, and it was very important that they receive their diplomas or certificates as quickly as they had 'paid in full' or they would remind me of the fact immediately. They were very proud of them and many of them are now pasted in their memory books, an emblem of what they did in the war 'in pulling for victory'.''[488]

The boys of the State pledged $91,537.84, while the girls promised $100,499.72. On April first, 1919, the boys had paid in seventy-two per cent and the girls seventy-four per cent of their pledges.[489] In some places failure to reach the total subscribed was due to the release from

pledges given by leaders when circumstances seemed to warrant; and in other places leaders were prohibited from doing active work due to the prevalence of the influenza.[490] The contributions of Iowa boys and girls between the ages of twelve and twenty amounted on April 1, 1919, to $140,277.04.

XIV

The Campaign in Town and Country

"Money was raised by assessing each person a certain amount, in proportion to his property holdings or wealth. This plan was followed out to raise Red Cross and Liberty Bond money also. As a result, there was little need of spectacular methods."[491]

"I am sorry I cannot give you a big write-up, but the War Work Campaign is merely one of the activities of our great organization which made such a huge success of each and every campaign — in other words, perfect team work properly organized."[492]

These two quotations from the reports of two active county workers are summarized in the remark: "It was just a business proposition".[493]

The United War Work Campaign was a business proposition. The nation was requested to raise a certain amount. Of this sum, Iowa was apportioned a share, and each county in the State knew definitely what was expected of it. The question was not, "How much can we raise in this county for this purpose?", but "How

can we raise what we are expected to raise?'' There was lacking the spirited rivalry of competitive teams each seeking by argument or enthusiasm to secure the largest subscriptions. War activities had become a burden — cheerfully borne, but nevertheless a burden. The Iowa citizen was willing to assume his fair share of the sacrifice, and he wanted to know what that fair share was.

In the Liberty Loan campaign which had recently closed, the practice of assigning a definite quota to each person had first become widely prevalent. This quota was obtained after a consideration of the individual's resources and financial condition. With so many of the same men serving now who had taken part in the Liberty Loan campaign, it was only natural that their data should be utilized. The per cent which the amount asked from the county for the welfare work bore to the Liberty Loan quota could easily be determined. The same ratio would hold true for individuals. These percentages varied slightly in the counties which followed this method. Jones County asked for three and one-half per cent of the Liberty Loan apportionment; Cherokee placed the percentage at four and one-fourth per cent; and in Algona five per cent was asked. At New London, in addition to the three and one-half

per cent of the bond quota, salaried men were asked to give one dollar for every five hundred dollars or fraction thereof of their salary.[494]

Other counties apportioned their individual quotas without reference to the Liberty Loan. Woodbury County asked for two dollars for every thousand dollars of income, and two dollars for every thousand dollars of property value. Thus a man with property worth five thousand dollars and an income of two thousand dollars would pay fourteen dollars. In Adams County the quota was one dollar on every thousand dollars in property, with a minimum of five dollars from every man even if he had no property at all. O'Brien County placed the quota at ninety cents on every thousand dollars of a man's assets with two dollars as a minimum. The allotment at Sigourney was one and one-fifth mills on the valuation of a man's property, and in Butler County eight-tenths of a mill was assigned. So closely were these quotas made out that at New London, where the city apportionment was $5675, the total of all the individual quotas amounted to $5687.50 which would leave only $12.50 margin for those failing to take their "fair share", or not paying.[495]

This system being adopted for the purpose of obtaining from each one his fair share, every effort was made to make it fair. The committee

that made out the individual quotas at Ogden announced a time when all who were displeased with the quota assigned might meet with them; and in Mills County valuation cards were taken to taxpayers for verification before quotas were assigned. Citizens of New London were informed that if they thought the quota assigned them too large, the reasons might be written on the reverse side and the committee would take the matter under consideration. "But don't make a complaint that you would not want that boy who is over there to see when he gets back over here", was the warning of the newspaper.[496]

By the fall of 1918 war campaigns had become so well organized in most of the counties where the quota method was adopted that lists of names already on file were used. However, the women's council of defense of Clay County made a house to house canvass in town and country and listed the names of every person over twelve years of age. These names were then given to the chairmen of the county war service board in the townships. When the boards met, allotments were made to all and the notices stating the amount to be given and the place of payment were mailed.[497] At Muscatine, however, no individual notices or appeals were sent out. Newspapers instructed every

person to go to the polls and pay "not until it hurts, but even longer, until they get a feeling of personal satisfaction and sacrifice from their subscription."[498]

In connection with the apportionment of quotas was the adoption of a polling system. If each one knew what he was expected to give there was no need for a committee to call, enlighten him with the need, and secure his subscription. It was as much his duty to subscribe as anyone's duty to call on him. Hence a newspaper commented, "It is not fair to ask busy men to give their time visiting hundreds of homes, when the people can just as well go voluntarily to headquarters, sign their cards and make arrangements for payment." Accordingly, certain places were designated and in most cases certain dates were assigned. Newspaper announcements indicate that the polls were popular places for these purposes. Citizens of Cherokee County were asked to report at their usual voting places on November 11th between one and nine P. M. Winneshiek County opened the polls for contributions on Sunday, November 17th. Clear Lake at first intended to continue the usual method of house to house canvass, but when the success of the polling system in other counties was recounted, the city hall was opened every day in the week with a table for each ward.[499]

The designated campaign week (November 11th to 18th) was not always observed. Kossuth County and Buena Vista County named Friday, November 8th, for contributions. Pocahontas County planned to have a committee present at all the voting precincts on November 5th, the usual election day, to take contributions. It was thought best to take the farmers away from the corn fields as little as possible. Many other centrally located places were designated. Citizens of Lyon County were expected to go to their bank and pay, and the same was true in the village of Kanawha. The commercial club rooms at Madrid received the contributions in that city. The fire department building at Perry was open from nine A. M. until eight P. M. on Tuesday, November 12th, for the same purpose. All inhabitants of Jasper Township in Carroll County made their subscriptions in the mayor's office in Lanesboro, and Shenandoah used the Red Cross rooms. At Cedar Rapids one house in each block was designated where pledges could be made.[500]

The following is a typical assessment notice used in the campaign:

United War Fund Campaign, wherein seven war agencies have united their forces in one big drive to raise $170,500,000 is now in progress. Chickasaw County's share of this Fund is $43,600, which we are

asked to pay Nov. 11th to the 18th. It is an obligation and duty. It must be sacredly fulfilled.

Your assessment to this United War Fund, figured on your worth and ability to pay is $. Take this letter without further notice to your nearest bank in Chickasaw County, between November 11th and 18th, present it to your banker and pay the amount of the assessment. He will stamp your letter "PAID" and return to you as a receipt and give you an honor button, which will give you a clear record. If you prefer you may mail your letter and check to the bank; they will return your letter marked "PAID".

The share for your Township or City is $. The basis of assessment is so close that in order to raise your Township quota, it is imperative that you pay the amount you are assessed, otherwise a personal solicitation will be required.

This is a war measure, therefore, it is the duty of every citizen to do his full share. The money which you are called upon to pay, is for the benefit of the American Soldier Boys, who are offering their lives in defense of our country at home and abroad, in order that we may enjoy peace and prosperity. Do this willingly for the Soldier Boys. Let there not be a single "slacker" in the county in this campaign.

Please remember the dates of payment — between Nov. 11th and Nov. 18th — but if possible pay it on Monday, Nov. 11th.[501]

The prevalence of this method does not mean that house to house canvassing was entirely dis-

pensed with in Iowa. Clarion continued the old system. The men of Dubuque canvassed the business districts and the women worked in the residential sections. Ogden adopted a combination of the two methods. Quota cards were mailed out and collected by a house to house canvass on Sunday, November 10th. At Davenport, Mayor Charles M. Littleton issued a proclamation requesting all persons to remain at home on the afternoon of Sunday, November 10th, until they had been visited by the solicitors.[502] Likewise at Clinton five hundred workers arranged in a military organization put on a thorough house to house solicitation. "Seven o'clock was the zero hour", states the county chairman, "at that time the church bells rang to notify the people to go to their barracks and await the friendly call of the solicitors. Under this barrage the work was done".[503]

During the first welfare campaigns, funds had been raised in mass meetings and by means of benefits and parties; and these methods persisted in some communities. More than half of Denison's quota was raised in a meeting at the Opera House on Sunday, November 10th. Doughnuts sold in the Salvation Army hut in Des Moines, at prices ranging from three cents to twenty dollars brought in $1800 for the fund. The "Mystery Temple" used as an advertising

feature brought in more than $6000. John D. Rockefeller donated bronze medals to nearly three hundred golf clubs in the country which would stage handicap plays, all players giving an entrance fee of one dollar, the total being contributed to the United War Work Campaign. The Winterset Country Club held such a tournament on Friday, November 15th. Seventy dollars was netted from a dance in the rotunda of the County Building in Des Moines on Thursday evening, November 14th. Old automobile tires were collected by the Motor Trades Bureau of Des Moines at corners in the downtown district; and a truck paraded through the residential districts to collect from those not driving their cars. The senior class of the Winfield High School instead of buying pins directed each member to donate five dollars to the fund.[304]

Unfortunately the well-laid plans of many county committees were shaken. Monday, November 11th — the day which marked the official opening of the campaign — also brought the news of the signing of the armistice. The Director-General, John R. Mott, had issued a warning on November 8th calling attention to the fact that should hostilities cease the organizations would be needed more than ever. The newspapers in the early days of November were

filled with accounts more stirring than announcements of campaign plans. "Don't believe reports of rumors", was the sound advice given at Creston, "go to your committee, subscribe your share and get correct information."[505]

It was especially in those places where solicitation was to take place on Monday, the 11th, that plans were deranged. At Ottumwa a hurried meeting of the committee was held at eight A. M. and it was decided to postpone the effort for one day. At Waterloo the difficulty was not in getting the money, but in finding the people at home. The canvassers in the rural districts of Greene County discovered that all the farmers had left the corn fields and gone to town to celebrate.[506]

But armistice celebrations brought people together and made opportune occasions for publicity. Arrangements were made to have two Camp Dodge aviators bombard the spectators of the great Victory Day parade with 25,000 colored United War Work Campaign slips. Committeemen passed among the crowds gathered at Algona and received the pledges. The village of Clarence began its campaign on Sunday, November 10th. Monday brought the news of peace and immediately the committees started out, tore up subscription blanks already filled

out, and began soliciting anew. When a pledge had been signed the giver was allowed to march in the parade bearing a large American flag.[507]

At those places where the canvassing was done after the celebrations, the attitude of the people and many workers seemed to be changed. Some citizens at Muscatine were under the impression that the campaign had been called off, and it was necessary to re-open the polls.[508] Marshalltown found its difficulty not in the people but in the war organization. "The trouble has been with the morale of the war service league workers", explained the daily press. "Now that the war is over too many have neglected their war service duties and their districts have not been canvassed. Company, attention! Forward, march! You have not yet received your honorable discharge. The boys in France are to be mustered out first before war work at home can cease."[509] A spirit of thanksgiving was reported from many places and generous gifts resulted. At Glidden the newspaper declared in a headline: "News That Kaiser is Licked Made People Feel Like Giving Him a Parting Shot by Contributing Generously."[510]

But on the whole the influence of the armistice worked against the success of the campaign. The chairman of Lee County reports that it was the worst handicap and the "financial effect was

about 25% less than had the armistice been signed thirty days later."[511] Keokuk County found a similar condition. "The armistice news and unparalleled celebrations everywhere even in rural communities, such as ours are, entirely diverted attention away from war plans and efforts. The course left to the management was to grimly hold on, which was done, and to continue to urge patriotic duty and privilege until success crowned our efforts."[512] The influenza also, in addition to the handicap it placed on publicity, hindered the actual work of soliciting. Some townships in Allamakee County were so infected that polling places were not opened and solicitors hesitated to go to the homes.[513]

In the localities where definite quotas were assigned it was an easy matter to define a slacker. He was not necessarily one who refused to give: he was one who refused to give the amount assigned him. At Muscatine those not subscribing the full amount asked were refused the privilege of subscribing any, and threat was made that after the campaign a "souvenir booklet" would be printed which would show the subscription of each person as compared with his Liberty Loan subscription. Chariton announced that a complete list of givers and the amount subscribed would be kept in the Public Library "for the inspection of the men in the

service when they come home, and for coming generations."[514] Tama County announced that lists of those not subscribing would be published in the local papers. Jasper County also threatened to publish the names of those who refused to subscribe their allotment. "It is thought by the committee that this will make highly interesting reading to the people of the county and especially to the boys now in the service of the country."[515]

Slackers in Wright County received the following polite note:

> Your name has been handed to me as one who has failed to respond to the invitation made in behalf of the United War Work Campaign. A work which is actuated entirely by human sympathy and one so universally endorsed by every American boy at home or across the seas, should find response in you. Our executive committee of the Wright County Campaign appeals to you to help make up the amount needed to put Wright County in an honored position by having raised the $56,000 allotted. It is our wish also to dispose of all matters without having to call on the Council of Military Affairs for assistance. The books of the present campaign are not to be closed for a few days and in the meantime, kindly call on your Township Chairman or solicitor and place your check in his hands. If you prefer, send your check direct to the undersigned County Chairman and re-

ceipt will be sent you. If there are any questions, ask them.[516]

A more dire punishment is promised in the curt proclamation issued by the chairman for the town of Williamsburg and the chairman for Troy Township:

Several citizens, who seemingly do not appreciate the time of the solicitors in the United War Work Campaign, have put the solicitors off by telling them that they will go to some bank and settle.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that unless each person interests himself sufficiently, either through himself or his solicitor, to see that his card is properly filled out and signed, it will be returned into headquarters at Marengo and will there be put in the Slackers' List, and the individual sent a Slackers' Notice; and unless you then make a trip to Marengo and straighten the same up the sheriff will call and give you a free ride to Marengo, but it will not be a return passage.

We further desire to give the public notice that the time we make returns to headquarters at Marengo, we will publish in the local paper a list of all those who failed to make their full quota.

Take notice and govern yourself accordingly.[517]

Other methods of dealing with these reluctant contributors were adopted. In Harrison County they were called back from time to time to appear before the war service council until

finally there was not one "who did not take his quota originally prescribed, unless he was released on account of financial inability."[518] If a citizen of Mills County failed to take his fair share he was "at once invited to appear before the War Board to discuss the matter. He always came. And after hearing his reasons for not subscribing — with a card before it showing just what this man was worth, the War Board said what he should do. And in no instance did the person thus interviewed refuse to comply with the directions thus given him. And a time or two when the fellow was inclined to be just a little ugly, his amount was raised as a sort of penalty for the trouble he had made, and he always complied with the requirement."[519] "Firm requests" were instrumental in persuading all would-be shirkers to contribute in Lyon County.[520]

Solicitors in Mitchell County were instructed to write down the result of the interview in the presence of the prospect in order that the latter might see that a permanent record was being made. A "Flying Squadron" was used in Des Moines to deal with cases of obstinacy reported by the solicitors. "Moral pressure" and the "Big Stick" are both mentioned as effective weapons in the campaign.[521] In a column headed "At the Monument" a Sac City paper

publishes three names with the comment: "In this city a tasty monument has been designed and constructed, and as demand appears this monument is set in a prominent place embellished (possibly that is not exactly the right term to use) by the names of delinquents. It is possible to get cider by the squeeze method, and a boil can thus be relieved. Whether beneficence can have any other source than benevolence is a question. However all our people generally want all our people without exception to do their share in shelling out to provide for all the war work agencies. Shell out, fellows, open up, and your conscience will be a pleasanter bedfellow."[522]

Not all the threats which had been made were carried out — due in large part to the signing of the armistice. From Floyd County the chairman writes, "We felt our hold on the people was demoralized, and we saw no object in inviting disaster by being too obstreperous." Wright County also adopted a more lenient policy with the advent of peace. The number of slackers in Monona County was so small that the trial was not held as planned.[523] In connection with the subject of slackers the testimony of an active war worker is of pleasant interest: "I have been on many Liberty Loan teams and Red Cross soliciting committees, but I find that

the response to the United War drive appeal to be the best yet. In no case have I been met with frowns, and in most cases people appear willing, even glad, to do their bit for the boys."[524]

Paralleling the efforts in town and country was another phase of the campaign of peculiar interest. As in previous campaigns special arrangements were made to reach those who would probably be overlooked in plans made for the rank and file of the community. The relationship existing between a body of students and the citizens of the college town is not such as would cause the ordinary machinery of canvass in the locality to be readily applied in soliciting among the students. Indeed, so obvious was this that in Iowa City during the first Young Men's Christian Association Campaign the canvass was arranged in three divisions: one working among the business men, one among the University faculty, and a third among the students.[525] In the campaign of the same organization in the fall of 1917, instead of having each college locality arrange for a college division, all the colleges in the State were organized from State headquarters. This same plan was followed in the United War Work Campaign.

The distinguishing feature of the colleges of Iowa in the fall of 1918 was the presence of the

Students' Army Training Corps. The military aspect of the campus brought home the reality of war. The presence of an unusual number of younger students, and the breakdown of the usual system of recreation due to the exigencies of a military schedule made necessary the same kind of welfare work as in the cantonments. Accordingly, there was in each college a vital interest in the United War Work Campaign.

A meeting of representatives from twenty-two colleges in the State was held at Hotel Chamberlain in Des Moines on October 28th. The fifty people present decided to request the institutions in the State to contribute $100,000 towards the six millions asked from Iowa, and a committee was chosen to apportion college quotas. Miss Marion Janes of New York was appointed to direct the women's part in this campaign and W. M. Parsons was put in charge of men's work.[526]

Compared with the total amount raised in the State the sum apportioned to the colleges was small. But its importance is not in dollars and cents. The contributions probably represent more sacrifice than those of any other class; and the absence of any apportioning of individual quotas makes it the only real index of the spirit of generosity of the State at that time.

Publicity was obtained by means of the college papers and speeches. In many of the colleges the prevalence of the influenza epidemic prevented or made inadvisable the holding of any large gatherings. Thus at Ames in spite of the fact that not a public meeting was held, a supreme effort was made to equal the response of the year before when $23,000 was contributed to one organization alone. It was surpassed: the pledges amounted to more than $31,000.[527] Again, Grinnell over-subscribed her goal by means of the enthusiasm of a spirited mass meeting. "The spirit of the gridiron for once invaded the quiet of Herrick Chapel, where the drive was launched during the morning chapel services" was the newspaper account. "Classical and religious music were for once forgotten and the morning chapel opened with 'Over There' and closed with 'Pack up your Troubles'. Staid professors joined in on ragtime choruses and lent their voices to the enthusiastic cheering of the audience."[528]

Meetings were used for publicity purposes at the State University of Iowa, but the actual soliciting was done by committees. Three separate departments were organized: one working among the women, another among the men not in service, and the third among the members of the Students' Army Training Corps. Here

inter-sorority and inter-company rivalry played a great part. The spirit of the givers is indicated by the tasks undertaken by many young ladies in order to fulfill their pledges: blacking shoes, doing housework, keeping store, selling chocolate bars, ironing, and knitting are in the list of occupations followed.[529]

The colleges and universities of the State pledged $79,315.10. Of this sum $60,742.70 had been transferred to the State treasurer when the *Final Report* was made. Many of the students, members of the Students' Army Training Corps, were compelled to leave school, no longer having their support provided by the government. Out of touch with college life and the process of collection, their interest in the movement died and this fact accounts for the rather poor showing made in the payment of pledges.[530]

Nor should the contribution of the soldiers at Camp Dodge be omitted. No intensive campaign was arranged, but it was thought that all who might desire to give should have the opportunity. Talks were given in the mess halls by officers and civilians on the nature and purpose of the United War Work Campaign. All the secretaries of the welfare organizations were empowered to receive contributions and more than $10,000 was received in this way.[531]

The campaign had started officially on November 11th. By noon on November 16th the nation was seventy millions short of the total placed as a minimum. Hence the Committee of Eleven decided upon an extension of two days — closing on Wednesday, November 20th. A letter from President Wilson urging continued support was also made public. "It is clear", he wrote, "that to minister to them for all of their time is going to require a larger financial outlay than when they were being served for but a small fraction of their time."[532]

On November 18th State Director Graham Stewart telegraphed to all of the county chairmen: "Account of many handicaps campaign is extended two days to Wednesday night throughout nation. This gives Iowa much needed time for finishing job. State total just five million with much more than million to go. For sake of our soldiers and Iowa's continued leadership urge that you bend every effort to get every township entirely through before Wednesday night."[533] But it was not until Sunday, November 24th, that the public press announced that Iowa had gone "over the top".[534]

The total subscription made by the people of Iowa amounted to $6,578,064.14. Not all of

this, however, reached the State treasurer. Final revision indicated that some duplicate reports had been made and $11,550.56 had to be deducted from the total for this reason, while $30,441.30 was retained in the counties to pay for local expenses. Uncollected pledges amounted to $256,340.24. The total sum which reached the State treasury amounted to $6,279,732.04.

However, the success of the campaign in Iowa is more clearly indicated by percentages than by figures. Of the original quota assigned to the State, it was agreed to raise 133.3 per cent. Total subscriptions amounted to 139.8 per cent, and total remittances to 133.6 per cent. The sum collected was 96.19 per cent of the sum subscribed.[535]

XV

Features of the Welfare Campaigns

The campaigns conducted by the welfare organizations were only a part of the complex life of the nation during the war. Appeals for the Red Cross, solicitations for Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, efforts to stimulate production and conserve food demanded so much attention, that the welfare activities were half-forgotten until the publicity of some renewed campaign recalled public interest. The taste of meatless and wheatless days may linger longer; the hilarity of Armistice Day may leave a more vivid picture than the memory of war solicitations; but that does not mean that their historical importance is greater.

What importance the future historian who interprets the facts which this generation preserves will ascribe to the welfare campaigns is a question for the prophet to answer. To-day we can not say what result the war will have upon the social, economic, and political life of Iowa. The war did not end in November, 1918, when the enemy armies ceased their efforts to stem the onward march of the allies, nor did the

signing of the treaty of peace in June, 1919, mark the close of the conflict. Those forces of patriotism, of public opinion, of civic responsibility, and their less worthy allies of pugnacity, of aggrandizement, and of feverish activity — all of them forces which contributed their share to the final victory — are not subject to the orders of any Generals. They still live, and the close of the struggle of arms has only meant the transfer of the war to other fields. How the spirit of welfare work will fare in this conflict is still unrevealed.

We may, nevertheless, comment on those features of the campaigns which are capable of leaving their influence, and if the future development of these movements in Iowa is to be subject to the conscious direction of intelligent leadership, instead of blind chance, these features are of importance. Foremost among these features is the number of persons engaged in the welfare campaigns. No accurate figures are available as to the number of solicitors. Johnson County had a Loyalty League of about nine hundred;[536] and twelve hundred workers were commissioned in Des Moines County when the war chest was filled.[537] A conservative estimate would be five hundred in a county or about fifty thousand in the State of Iowa. The future will reveal whether these

thousands of citizens will continue their interest in welfare work, or whether as in the past these tasks will devolve upon the few.

More than $8,000,000 were raised within the State for welfare organizations from April, 1917, to November, 1918. In the summer and fall of 1916 it was with difficulty that the State raised $6000 to support the work of the Young Men's Christian Association on the Mexican Border.[538] But even the sum of $8,000,000 does not represent the total contribution for welfare work. Towns and cities collected "comfort funds" for their local men; churches conducted campaigns to provide means to minister in special ways to those of their own faith.[539] Moreover, within Iowa was located a great camp; and the community of that camp gave thought, effort, and hospitality in a degree which can not be measured in dollars and cents.

Men gave who had never contributed to the cause of social welfare; business methods were applied to a task which previously had been left too much to the disorganized efforts of a few who often had nothing else to do; and leaders in other spheres of public life found that here also leadership was needed and appreciated. Boys and girls were taught the necessity of social service. Welfare work was lifted from the plane of charity. Churches, schools, and

commercial and fraternal organizations which had often worked at cross purposes, now engaged in a common task.

It may be that, lacking the spur of patriotism, the experience of the war years will be forgotten and the financial methods of pre-war social work will return. It may be that in the conduct of such campaigns in the future the methods of the war will be adapted to conditions of peace, and Iowa will enter upon a remarkable era of community service because there will be lacking neither funds nor spirit. If the former case obtains, the excuse will be given that the people have been "bled white"; if the latter is to be the result it will be due to thorough organization, systematic publicity, and energetic service. For it is false to assume that during the war was born a spirit of generosity which alone accomplished the success of the financial campaigns, and that that spirit will continue to live.

The history of the welfare campaigns shows a growth towards a form of taxation. In many places in Iowa the United War Work Fund was a tax levied by public opinion and collected under threat of enforcement by extra-legal courts.[540] As early as the fall of 1917 when the fund for the War Recreation Board of Des Moines was being raised *The Des Moines Register* stated that the collection was not a volun-

tary matter but "one of the settled obligations of the city, just as settled as next year's tax levies."[541] *The Muscatine Journal* remarked during the progress of the United War Work Campaign: "The impression gained credence prior to the campaign that the appeal was made only to the generosity of the contributors. This impression is false. Unless each individual subscribes his or her full amount, their cases will be investigated by the military affairs committee of the County Council of Defense."[542] Property owners in Tama County received notice to appear at voting places at a certain time and subscribe their fair share "By order of the Executive Committee of the United War Work Campaign and under orders of the United States government approving this campaign".[543]

Public opinion backed this method of apportionment as being "A fair share for everyone and everyone for his fair share."[544] There was no way for a community to escape contribution. "It will be a drain", stated a newspaper. "Four or five thousand dollars from Sumner means considerable. But it is simply another case where it must be done."[545] If the community could not escape, why should the individual? A meeting of representative professional and business men of Sigourney "de-

clared it as their opinion that the apportionment plan should be adopted, feeling that voluntary contributions in our county, such as the previous Y drives had followed would not be successful, nor would it be wise to try new or other methods than had successfully been pursued in the Loan drive just closed."[546]

County chairmen report that the people "like the plan fine", that their attitude "on the whole was favorable",[547] that they "generally recognized the authority of the War Service Council and seemed to feel that the Council was only doing its duty and did not feel that they were being oppressed",[548] and that they thought "the burden of the war requirements was spread equitably and with as few sore spots as could be expected from a plan which necessarily required a firm hand."[549] The wide adoption of the system indicates that it had popular approval. It was no more unanimous than the support of the declaration of a state of war or the Selective Service Law. But in the stress of war activities it made little difference whether the approval of the majority was signified through the constitutional organs of government or through the ordinary mediums of everyday life.

Terrorism was not an established feature of the plan. In Dallas County when one or two

automobiles were painted yellow, the general committee "discouraged and tried to prevent this in every possible way."[550] Publicity was the weapon used. Failure to subscribe was branded as unpatriotism. *The Des Moines Register* declared that subscription to the campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association was "a better test of loyalty than the Liberty Loan",[551] and the *Marshalltown Times-Republican* described it as "one of the many tests that are coming, of the professions men have made morally, altruistically, patriotically."[552]

Religion was called in to aid with its influence. "The man who has a religion, and refuses to give to these great movements, is giving the lie to his faith, and rejecting the great principles upon which rests his hope of the hereafter", stated a minister. "The man who has no religion — or claims he has not — and refuses to give in the name of sweet charity, is putting himself upon a plane where he merits no charity, help nor sympathy in any misfortune which may befall him in the future."[553] Those who refused to give while their fellowmen were suffering were reminded that their action would be "a problem of justice in the celestial courts".[554]

If, then, these donations were in fact though

not in name a tax, there is no reason why the time of thousands of busy citizens should be used in solicitation. If occasion again arises for such work the experience in Iowa would seem to prove that in the future, government loans should be large enough to provide funds for welfare work. This is also the conclusion of Mr. Fosdick who studied the problem from the point of view of the work among the soldiers. In his report he states: "I am strongly of the opinion that the leisure time program of the Army of the future can best be carried on by the Army itself, whether it be in posts or cantonments. . . . There is no logical reason why all this work which the societies have been conducting and which is intimately related to the spirit and morale of the troops should be left to the discretion and ability of private agencies, collecting their funds from private sources. Morale is as important as ammunition and is just as legitimate a charge against the public treasury . . . . I believe the time has come for the Army to take over this whole activity from the field of private enterprise."[555]

But the campaigns of the welfare organizations served a useful purpose during the war in addition to the mere collection of funds, and if some other system is adopted in the future

these benefits must be sought elsewhere. Into the schools, women's clubs, churches, and societies, the message of the war was brought. "If anybody gets through the next four days without all the chances he wants to make up the National Y. M. C. A. War Fund, he will have to leave town, and hide in a German trench", stated the *Mason City Morning Times*.[556] The speeches accompanying the appeal were not merely descriptive of welfare work. The causes of the struggle and more particularly the ideals of America were the theme of these addresses.[557] There was no time from April, 1917, until September, 1918, that at some place in Iowa some one of these organizations was not conducting a solicitation. In short, the welfare campaigns were the most thorough course in War Issues presented to the American people.

"What can I do?" was the question continually in the mind of the patriotic citizen during the early days of the war. The welfare campaigns gave a direct opportunity for active participation. The threat of informing the soldiers of those who did not contribute had its counterpart in the argument which many citizens used upon themselves. W. E. Bullard of Belmond, a member of the war service council, chairman of the war gardens, chairman of the Red Cross campaign, attorney and secretary of the local

Red Cross and chairman of the Four Minute Men, in accepting the position of chairman of the Speakers' Bureau for the United War Work Campaign wrote to the county chairman, L. G. Focht: "It is my desire, Deo volente, to meet the boys face to face, when they shall return the victors in the greatest war ever waged, having them find that I did not default them, nor on the other hand refuse to do at all times my very best, whenever it was found, that I might be of the least service, in accomplishing the much desired object."[558] Many a person found in these campaigns his "bit" and did it.

Taken in connection with other features of the war the welfare campaigns are of importance. An auction was held at Montezuma for the benefit of these organizations, and a newspaper stated "it is expected that the personal interest in all the activities connected with the war will be more keen as a result."[559] The campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association in the fall of 1917 met a better response at McGregor than did either the Red Cross or the Liberty Loan. "It is believed to indicate a growing feeling of personal responsibility in the conduct of the war", was the comment in the press report.[560] Those trained in welfare campaigns applied their knowledge and experience in other endeavors. A worker early in the

field wrote to Mr. W. M. Parsons that "the more a person does of some of these things the more they like it; I didn't use to like such matters one bit. . . . Since managing our County Campaign for the Army Y. M. C. A. I had the 'good fortune' to have a similar job for the Liberty Loan Bonds for the County on my shoulders; now that is no more than over than they put the publicity managership of the Red Cross Campaign onto me".[561]

Among the consequences the most difficult to measure is the result upon the persons who partook so thoroughly in the task. A county chairman states, "I am very glad that I had the opportunity to head this organization as it gave me a better insight into human nature and I think that my experience during this Campaign has made a better man of me, and made me feel more kindly toward every one simply because, except in rare cases, people actually wanted to give."[562] Another found that "It quite renewed one's youth to be chairman of the Victory Girls."[563] A third recounts that "The associations of war days in the years of 1917 and 1918 will live long in our thoughts and will be recalled with many happy memories."[564] The fraternal spirit awakened by this companionship can be of inestimable value in all community endeavors.

Throughout all these efforts the welfare campaigns maintained a strong religious basis among many. Those who bought Liberty Bonds, hesitating because they knew that their contributions would be used to provide the means to kill others, here found no compromise with their conscience necessary. In the whole grim business of war here was a cause which emphasized the spirit of friendliness; here was an opportunity to mitigate some of the evils which they deplored. This thought was in the mind of President Lincoln when, more than fifty years ago, in commenting on the work of the United States Christian Commission he wrote:

"Whatever shall be sincerely and in God's name, devised for the good of the soldier and seaman, in their hard spheres of duty, can scarcely fail to be blessed; and whatever shall tend to turn our thoughts from the unreasoning and uncharitable passions, prejudices, and jealousies incident to a great national trouble such as ours, and to fix them upon the vast and long-enduring consequences, for weal or for woe, which are to result from the struggle; and especially to strengthen our reliance on the Supreme Being for the final triumph of the right, cannot but be well for us all."[565]

NOTES AND REFERENCES

NOTES AND REFERENCES

CHAPTER I

[1] Statistics of the United War Work Campaign of the fall of 1918 are given later in this account. It is estimated that the total cost of the American Revolution was about $140,000,000. — Sumner's *The Financier and the Finances of the American Revolution,* Vol. II, p. 133.

The various welfare organizations had in their employ more than eleven thousand workers, of whom about nine thousand were sent out by the Young Men's Christian Association.— *The American Year Book,* 1918, pp. 744, 745, 803.

General Scott began his famous march with 10,738 men.— Huidekoper's *The Military Unpreparedness of the United States,* p. 88.

Seven thousand soldiers of Great Britain laid down their arms at Yorktown.— Van Tyne's *The American Revolution,* p. 327.

[2] Quoted from President Wilson's introduction to Allen and Fosdick's *Keeping Our Fighters Fit.*

[3] As, for instance, Bodart's *Losses of Life in Modern Wars,* published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

[4] Richard's *History of German Civilization,* pp. 302, 303.

[5] The evolution of the Red Cross organization is sketched in Boardman's *Under the Red Cross Flag at Home and Abroad,* pp. 17–64. The quotation from Henri Dunant is on page 36.

[6] Bolton's *The Private Soldier under Washington,* p. 168; *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute,* Vol. XLIII, p. 16.

[7] Bolton's *The Private Soldier under Washington,* p. 223.

[8] Morse's *History of the North American Young Men's Chris-*

tian Associations, pp. 14–22, 60–64. See also Sweet's *The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civil War,* pp. 161–166.

[9] Fullbrook's *Relief Work in Iowa during the Civil War* in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics,* Vol. XVI, p. 186.

[10] Jones's *An Artilleryman's Diary,* pp. 305, 306.

[11] *First Annual Report of the United States Christian Commission,* p. 120.

[12] *Burlington Weekly Argus,* March 5, 1863.

[13] In Conwell's *How a Soldier May Succeed after the War* are given several interesting stories of Civil War soldiers who, by using their spare moments in study, made a start in successful careers.

[14] Jones's *An Artilleryman's Diary,* p. 248.

[15] Rhodes's *History of the United States,* Vol. V, p. 262.

[16] *The Cedar Rapids Times,* April 15, 1869.

[17] Morse's *History of the North American Young Men's Christian Associations,* p. 219.

[18] *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. X, No. 4, p. 3, Vol. XI, No. 4, p. 2. The *Iowa State Notes* is the official organ of the Young Men's Christian Association in Iowa, and is published quarterly. The two quotations are taken from the *Report of the Adjutant General of Iowa,* 1901, p. 73, 1905, p. 85.

[19] *Iowa Young Men,* Vol. XII, No. 6, p. 1, Vol. XIII, No. 4, p. 10. From February, 1898, to December, 1899, the *Iowa Young Men,* a monthly, took the place of the *Iowa State Notes.*

[20] *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1899, pp. iii–v.

[21] *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1899, p. iv.

[22] *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1899, p. x.

[23] *Iowa Young Men,* Vol. XII, No. 8, p. 3; *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1899, pp. vi, xvii. These are the statistics of the army fund in Iowa:

To cash sent International Committee for Army Work	$1,021.40
To cash sent E. W. Hearne for 51st Ia. Regiment	50.00
To San Francisco Y. M. C. A. for tent for 51st Ia.	100.00
To expenses of army work	152.13
To expenses for army work at Camp McKinley	299.46
	$1,622.99

— *Iowa Young Men,* Vol. XIII, No. 4, p. 10.

[24] *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1899, pp. xi, xii, xxi, xxii.

[25] *United States Statutes at Large,* Vol. XXXII, p. 282.

[26] *Compilation of General Orders, Circulars and Bulletins of the War Department,* p. 176.

[27] *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1899, pp. xi, xii.

[28] Accounts of the varied activities of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Army and Navy are given in *Association Men,* Vol. XXX, No. 5, pp. 208, 209, Vol. XXXI, No. 4, p. 148, No. 7, pp. 306, 307. *Association Men* is the official organ of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America. The statistics for 1917 are taken from the *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1916–1917, p. 59.

[29] *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1904–1905, p. 18; *Association Men,* Vol. XXX, No. 6, p. 271.

[30] Eddy's *With Our Soldiers in France,* pp. 62, 63.

[31] *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 4, pp. 14, 15.

[32] *Report of the Adjutant General of Iowa,* 1916, pp. 46, 47; Upham's *Iowa and War* in *Iowa and War,* No. 5, p. 27.

[33] *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, pp. 8–10; manuscript report of K. A. Kennedy, Secretary in charge of the Army Department of the Iowa State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Iowa, dated July 7, 1916; *The Des Moines Register and Leader,* July 9, 1916.

[34] *The Des Moines Register and Leader,* July 21, 1916; letter of Elmer A. Fridell to W. M. Parsons, dated October 4, 1916.

[35] *The Des Moines Register and Leader,* July 23, 1916; *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, p. 9, Vol. XXIX, No. 4, p. 12.

[36] *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1916–1917, p. 29.

[37] *The New York Times,* December 28, 1916.

[38] *Congressional Record,* 65th Congress, 1st Session, p. 7543; *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 7, p. 1; *The Columbiad,* Vol. XXIV, No. 5, p. 5.

[39] *Davenport Daily Times,* August 2, 1916.

[40] *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 7, p. 1; *The Columbiad,* Vol. XXV, No. 9, p. 14.

[41] *The New York Times,* December 27, 1916.

[42] *The World's Work,* Vol. XXXIII, p. 237; *The Library Journal,* Vol. XLI, pp. 657, 658. The quotation is taken from the *Iowa Library Quarterly,* Vol. VII, p. 237.

[43] Letter of Brigadier Fletcher Agnew dated Chicago, May 14, 1919.

[44] *With the Girls on the Mexican Border.* This pamphlet was published in 1916 by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations.

[45] *Annual Report of the Secretary of War,* 1916, pp. 16, 17.

[46] *Annual Report of the Secretary of War,* 1917, p. 36.

[47] Fosdick's *The Commission on Training Camp Activities* in

the *Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science,* Vol. VII, pp. 819–826; Allen's *Keeping Our Men Fit Physically and Morally* in *Current History,* Vol. IX, Pt. 1, pp. 127–130.

CHAPTER II

[48] *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1916–1917, p. 31; also a pamphlet entitled *Important Announcement regarding Association War Work.*

[49] *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1916–1917, p. 32.

[50] *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1916–1917, pp. 33–38; also a pamphlet, *Minutes of the First Meeting of the War Work Council, held in New York City, 10 A. M.–4 P. M., April 28th, 1917.*

[51] The organization is given in *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXX, No. 4, p. 3.

[52] *Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America,* 1916–1917, p. 72.

[53] *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 1, p. 15; *The Des Moines Register,* April 26, 1917. A copy of the resolutions was furnished the writer by the State office of the Young Men's Christian Association.

[54] *Webster City Freeman-Tribune,* April 17, 20, 24, 1917.

[55] Statement of Elmer A. Fridell who was engaged in these activities during the summer of 1917.

[56] Letter to W. M. Parsons, dated Brayton, June 11, 1917.

[57] Letter from James G. Mitchell to W. M. Parsons, dated Greene, July 9, 1917.

[58] Letter from Frank J. Pouska to State Executive Committee, dated Fort Atkinson, September 16, 1917.

[59] These commendations are printed in *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 1, p. 14.

[60] *The Sioux City Journal,* June 26, 27, July 1, 3, 5, 1917.

[61] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* May 11, June 3, 8, 23, July 12, 1917; letter of N. H. Johnson, dated Storm Lake, July 11, 1919.

[62] *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 2, p. 5; *The Des Moines Capital,* April 19, May 6, 1917; *The Des Moines Register,* May 14, 1917.

[63] *Oskaloosa Daily Herald,* June 25, July 9, 1917.

[64] *The Muscatine Journal,* June 4, 1917.

[65] *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* May 28, 1917.

[66] Letter from the pastor to the Young Men's Christian Association, dated Lenox, May 14, 1917.

[67] Letter from H. L. Stoughton to W. M. Parsons, dated Osage, August 2, 1917.

[68] Letter from T. R. Watts to W. M. Parsons, dated Grand Junction, June 20, 1917.

[69] Letter from R. S. Miller to W. M. Parsons, dated Kellogg, October 20, 1917.

[70] *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* June 1, 1917.

[71] Letter from Paul A. Potter to Harry Goodrich, dated Ames, June 27, 1917.

[72] Letter from Mrs. A. W. Ade to Henry Wallace, dated Davenport, June 29, 1917.

[73] Letter from W. B. Whiting, dated Whiting, October 5, 1917.

[74] Letter from Fred W. Long to W. M. Parsons, dated Sidney, August 17, 1917; also letter dated Tabor, August 21, 1917.

[75] *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* June 19, 1917.

[76] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* June 13, 1917.

[77] Letter from W. N. Leeper to W. M. Parsons, dated Morning Sun, June 28, 1917.

[78] Letter from C. J. Wohlenberg to W. M. Parsons, dated Holstein, June 27, 1917.

[79] Letter from F. W. Long to W. M. Parsons, dated Sidney, September 5, 1917.

[80] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* June 10, 1917.

[81] Letter from J. Royce Brown to W. M. Parsons, dated Mason City, June 18, 1917.

[82] *The Des Moines Register,* May 19, June 1, 1917.

[83] *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 2, p. 4.

[84] *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* July 19, 1917.

[85] See below, the chapter on Financing Welfare Work Outside the Camps.

[86] *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* May 28, 1917.

[87] Letter from Roger Leavitt to W. M. Parsons, dated Cedar Falls, May 27, 1917.

[88] *The Des Moines Register,* June 11, 1917.

[89] Letter from J. A. Wilson to W. M. Parsons, dated Centerville, May 16, 1917.

[90] *The Sioux City Journal,* July 3, 1917.

[91] *The Des Moines Register,* June 19, 1917.

CHAPTER III

[92] *The Literary Digest,* October 6, 1917, p. 30.

[93] *The Des Moines Capital,* October 2, 4, 7, 1917.

[94] *The Des Moines Register,* October 12, 1917; *The American Year Book,* 1917, p. 694.

[95] *The Des Moines Register,* October 28, 1917. A list of the district and county chairmen is printed in the *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 3, pp. 6, 7.

[96] Letter of Fred S. Risser, dated Chariton, May 23, 1919.

[97] Letter of James Samson of Indianola, undated.

[98] Letter of J. N. Sprole, dated Garner, May 31, 1919.

[99] Letter of Harold J. Wilson, dated Burlington, June 3, 1919.

[100] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 13, 1917; *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 4, p. 5.

[101] *The Sioux City Journal,* November 4, 1917.

[102] *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* November 17, 1917.

[103] *The Fairfield Ledger,* November 7, 14, 1917.

[104] *Oskaloosa Daily Herald,* November 10, 1917.

[105] *The Camp Dodger,* November 9, 1917.

[106] *Oskaloosa Daily Herald,* November 10, 14, 1917.

[107] *The Des Moines Capital,* November 6, 1917.

[108] *The Des Moines Capital,* November 14, 1917.

[109] *Mason City Morning Times,* November 9, 1917.

[110] *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* November 15, 1917.

[111] Letter of E. Rominger to Charles A. Rawson, dated Bloomfield, November 29, 1917.

[112] *The Fairfield Ledger,* November 14, 1917.

[113] *Oskaloosa Daily Herald,* November 14, 1917.

[114] Letter of B. M. Stoddard, dated Sloan, June 13, 1919.

[115] *The Des Moines Register,* November 13, 1917.

[116] *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* November 16, 1917.

[117] *Oskaloosa Daily Herald,* November 10, 1917.

[118] *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* November 21, 1917.

[119] *The Washington County Press,* November 21, 1917.

[120] *The Fairfield Ledger,* November 28, 1917.

[121] *Oskaloosa Daily Herald,* November 10, 1917.

[122] *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* November 6, 1917.

[123] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 10, 1917.

[124] *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* November 14, 1917.

[125] Letter of J. C. Manville to W. M. Parsons, dated Boone, December 18, 1917.

[126] *The Washington County Press,* November 14, 1917.

[127] *The Mason City Morning Times,* November 14, 1917.

[128] *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* November 18, 1917; letter of H. E. Robert to W. M. Parsons, dated Postville, November 20, 1917.

[129] *The Muscatine Journal,* November 9, 1917.

[130] *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* November 21, 1917; *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 4, 1917.

[131] *The Sioux City Journal,* November 9, 1917.

[132] Letter of Charles D. Booth to W. M. Parsons, dated Harlan, January 3, 1918.

[133] Letter of Clarence B. Russell of Dyersville, undated.

[134] *The Muscatine Journal,* November 20, 1917.

[135] Letter of R. T. Hudson, dated Ottumwa, May 28, 1919.

[136] *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* November 13, 1917.

[137] *The Sioux City Journal,* November 20, 1917.

[138] *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 3, p. 4.

[139] *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 4, p. 16.

[140] *The Daily Iowan,* November 13, 1917.

[141] *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 4, p. 17.

142 *The Cedar Rapids Republican,* November 7, 23, 1917; *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 1, p. 16.

143 *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 3, p. 13.

144 *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* November 14, 1917.

145 *The Sioux City Journal,* November 6, 1917.

146 *The Muscatine Journal,* November 14, 1917.

147 *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* December 3, 1917.

148 *The Muscatine Journal,* November 14, 1917.

149 Letter of A. H. Avery to J. G. Early of Fort Dodge, dated Spencer, December 11, 1917.

150 Letter of Fred D. Cram, dated Mason City, May 28, 1919.

151 *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* November 28, 1917.

152 *The Fairfield Ledger,* November 28, 1917.

153 *The Des Moines Capital,* November 20, 1917.

154 Letter of Ira Conger to W. M. Parsons, dated Sac City, November 24, 1917.

155 Letter of J. N. Sprole, dated Garner, May 31, 1919.

156 *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 3, p. 1, Vol. XXX, No. 4, p. 2; letter of W. M. Parsons, dated Des Moines, August 23, 1920.

CHAPTER IV

157 *Charter, Constitution and Laws* of the Knights of Columbus, 1918, pp. 5, 8. For a sketch of the history of the organization see *The Catholic Encyclopedia,* Vol. VIII, p. 670.

158 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 6, pp. 1, 3, Vol. IV, No. 7, p. 3. *The Caravel* is the official organ of the Knights of Columbus of Iowa, and is published monthly at Davenport. A short sketch of the Knights of Columbus in Iowa is given in *The Des Moines Register,* April 29, 1917.

[159] *Charter, Constitution and Laws* of the Knights of Columbus, 1918, pp. 22–31. See also *The Caravel,* Vol. IV, No. 6, p. 7.

[160] *The Catholic World,* Vol. CV, pp. 862, 863; *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 8, p. 3.

[161] For the organization of this council see the *Handbook of the National Catholic War Council,* pp. 7–34.

[162] *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 6, p. 1.

[163] *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 7, p. 1; *The Columbiad,* Vol. XXIV, No. 7, pp. 3, 4. *The Columbiad* is the official journal of the Knights of Columbus and is published monthly at Hoboken, New Jersey.

[164] *The Columbiad,* Vol. XXIV, No. 8, p. 14, No. 9, p. 17, Vol. XXV, No. 10, pp. 11, 13.

[165] *The Columbiad,* Vol. XXIV, No. 9, p. 17.

[166] Letter of M. G. Clark, dated Shenandoah, April 29, 1919.

[167] *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 8, p. 1; *The Des Moines Register,* August 22, 1917.

[168] *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 9, p. 1.

[169] *The Caravel,* Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 1.

[170] *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 7, p. 4.

[171] *The Columbiad,* Vol. XXIV, No. 11, p. 3. The quotation is from *The New York Times,* March 21, 1918, p. 7.

[172] *The Des Moines Capital,* October 16, 1917.

[173] *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 10, p. 1.

[174] *The Des Moines Register,* October 11, 1917.

[175] *The Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle,* October 13, 1917.

[176] *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 10, p. 7.

[177] Letter of Chester B. Schouten, dated Keokuk, June 30, 1919.

178 *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* October 21, 1917.

179 Letter of Fred J. Weiler of Burlington, undated.

180 *The Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* July 23, 1917.

181 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 7, p. 3.

182 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 8, p. 3.

183 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 10, p. 6.

184 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 10, p. 8.

185 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 10, p. 7.

186 *Census of Iowa,* 1915, p. 703.

187 *The Caravel,* Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 3.

188 *Oskaloosa Daily Herald,* October 18, 1917.

189 Letter of Will Coulon of Sheldon, undated.

190 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 10, p. 8.

191 Letter of J. D. Kennelly, dated Cresco, June 6, 1919.

192 Letter of Fred J. Weiler of Burlington, undated.

193 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 9, p. 8.

194 See *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 11, pp. 7, 8, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 5.

195 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 10, p. 8, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 6.

196 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 11, p. 5.

197 *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* January 18, 1918.

198 *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* September 3, 1918; *The Caravel,* Vol. IV, No. 8.

199 *The Cedar Rapids Republican,* November 22, 1917.

200 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 11, p. 5, Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 4.

201 *The Caravel,* Vol. III, No. 10, p. 6.

[202] Letter of J. D. Kennelly, dated Cresco, June 6, 1919.

[203] Letter of Fred J. Weiler of Burlington, undated.

[204] *The Columbiad,* Vol. XXV, No. 3, p. 3.

[205] Letter of Joe McCormick, dated Cedar Rapids, January 6, 1920.

[206] *The Columbiad,* Vol. XXV, No. 9, p. 20.

CHAPTER V

[207] Statement of Julia A. Robinson to the writer; and a newspaper clipping furnished by Ellen G. Stocker, librarian of the P. M. Musser Public Library of Muscatine.

[208] *Iowa Library Quarterly,* Vol. VIII, No. 2, p. 20; statement of Miss Robinson to the writer.

[209] Letter of Mrs. C. W. Rosene, dated Des Moines, April 10, 1919; *The Des Moines Capital,* July 6, 18, 1917.

[210] *The Des Moines Capital,* July 18, 24, 1917.

[211] *War Library Bulletin,* Vol. I, No. 1, p. 2.

[212] For a sketch of the history of the American Library Association see *Addresses and Proceedings of the National Educational Association,* 1906, pp. 479–490.

[213] *The Library Journal,* Vol. XLII, pp. 462, 606–611; *The American Library Annual,* 1917–1918, p. 241.

[214] *The American Library Annual,* 1917–1918, pp. 242, 243.

[215] *The American Library Annual,* 1917–1918, pp. 242, 244.

[216] *The American Library Annual,* 1917–1918, p. 244; *The Library Journal,* Vol. XLII, pp. 708, 709.

[217] *Iowa Library Quarterly,* Vol. IV, pp. 52, 56; *Fifth Report of the Iowa Library Commission,* p. 13, in *Iowa Legislative Documents,* 1911, Vol. III.

[218] *Laws of Iowa,* 1900, Ch. 116, 1902, Ch. 173.

[219] Statement of Miss Robinson to the writer.

[220] Letter of Mrs. A. J. Barkley, dated Boone, April 16, 1919. A copy of the letter sent by Johnson Brigham to the women's clubs was furnished the writer by Miss Robinson.

[221] Letter of Elizabeth Walpole, dated Storm Lake, May 13, 1919.

[222] Letter of Mary C. Cory to Johnson Brigham, dated Spencer, September 29, 1917.

[223] *The Sioux City Journal,* September 9, 24, 25, 26, 1917.

[224] *Iowa Library Quarterly,* Vol. VIII, No. 4, p. 61; *The Des Moines Capital,* October 11, 1917.

[225] Letter of Josephine Friend to Julia A. Robinson, dated Elkader, October 11, 1917; *The Des Moines Register,* October 7, 1917; letter of Mrs. Gladys V. Martens to Julia A. Robinson, undated; letter of Mrs. R. B. McCormack to Johnson Brigham, dated Fayette, October 13, 1917; letter of Ellena Moore to Julia A. Robinson, dated Clarksville, October 4, 1917; letter of Mrs. Samuel F. Foft to Julia A. Robinson, dated October 11, 1917; *The Des Moines Register,* December 2, 1917; *The Washington County Press,* September 19, 1917.

[226] Letter of H. H. Canfield to Johnson Brigham, dated Boone, October 17, 1917; statement of Julia A. Robinson to the writer.

[227] *The Washington County Press,* September 19, 1917; letter of Grace D. Rose to Johnson Brigham, dated Davenport, September 22, 1917; letter of J. H. Whittemore to Johnson Brigham, dated Sioux City, October 16, 1917; *The Fairfield Ledger,* October 3, 1917.

[228] Letter of Helena S. Le Fevre to Julia A. Robinson, dated Indianola, October 4, 1917; *The Fairfield Ledger,* October 17, 1917.

[229] Letter of Mrs. Mary Jensen to the Library Commission, dated Holstein, October 8, 1917; letter of Helen R. Shriver to

Johnson Brigham, dated Tipton, October 30, 1917; letter of Mrs. John J. Bowes to Julia A. Robinson, undated; *The Fairfield Ledger,* October 31, 1917; letter of Laura V. Delahoyde to Johnson Brigham, dated Audubon, September 26, 1917; *The Fairfield Ledger,* October 3, 1917.

230 Letter of Mrs. J. E. O'Brien, dated Waukon, May 29, 1919.

231 Letter of Eugene Secor to Johnson Brigham, dated Forest City, November 20, 1917; letter of R. A. Gaynor to Johnson Brigham, dated Sioux City, October 12, 1917; letter of J. H. Whittemore to Johnson Brigham, dated Sioux City, November 19, 1917.

232 Letter of Ida M. Simpson to Johnson Brigham, dated Maquoketa, October 19, 1917.

233 Letter of C. V. Findlay to Johnson Brigham, dated Fort Dodge, September 21, 1917; letter of Mary E. Kingsbury to Johnson Brigham, dated Hampton, October 26, 1917; letter of Mary C. Cory to Johnson Brigham, dated September 29, 1917.

234 *War Library Bulletin,* Vol. I, No. 1, pp. 6, 7.

235 *Iowa Library Quarterly,* Vol. VIII, No. 5, p. 68; statement of Miss Robinson to the writer.

236 Letter of Clarence W. Sumner to Julia A. Robinson, dated March 19, 1918.

237 *The Clinton Advertiser,* March 19, 1918; *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* December 5, 1917; *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* November 9, 1917; *The Des Moines Capital,* September 12, 1917; *The Des Moines Register,* March 17, 1918.

238 *The Muscatine Journal,* March 19, 1918; letter of Clarence W. Sumner to Julia A. Robinson, dated Sioux City, March 19, 1918; letter of Anna M. Tarr, dated Clinton, April 1, 1919.

239 *Iowa Library Quarterly,* Vol. VIII, No. 6, p. 83; letters of Mrs. H. E. Blasier to Julia A. Robinson, dated Williamsburg, March 29, April 13, 14, 1918; *The Des Moines Capital,* June 28, 1918; *The Des Moines Register,* March 24, 1918.

[240] *The Des Moines Capital,* March 16, 1918; *The Des Moines Register,* March 19, 1918.

[241] Letter of O. M. Carson, dated Marion, April 30, 1919.

[242] Letter of H. E. Ilsley, dated Spirit Lake, May 19, 1919.

[243] Final report furnished the writer by Miss Robinson.

CHAPTER VI

[244] Paddock's *War Work of Young Women's Christian Association* in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* Vol. LXXIX, p. 208.

[245] *Report of the Adjutant General of Iowa,* 1901, p. 73.

[246] Paddock's *War Work of Young Women's Christian Association* in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* Vol. LXXIX, p. 209.

[247] *The New York Times,* August 7, October 10, 1917; *Social Hygiene,* Vol. IV, p. 532.

[248] *The New International Encyclopaedia* (Second Edition), Vol. XXIII, p. 897.

[249] *The New York Times,* June 8, 1917.

[250] *The New York Times,* October 10, 1917.

[251] *The Des Moines Register,* November 4, 1917.

[252] *The Des Moines Register,* November 4, 7, 1917; *The Des Moines Capital,* November 7, 1917. For the history of the Young Women's Christian Association see Wilson's *Fifty Years of Association Work Among Young Women.*

[253] *The Des Moines Register,* November 7, 1917; *Sioux City Journal,* November 17, 1917.

[254] *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* November 13, 1917.

[255] Letter of Caroline W. Daniels, dated Independence, August 1, 1919.

256 *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* November 13, 1917.

257 *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 14, 1917.

258 *The Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle,* November 20, 1917.

259 *Sioux City Journal,* November 21, 22, 1917.

260 *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* December 5, 1917.

261 *The Muscatine Journal,* November 26, 1917.

262 *Sioux City Journal,* November 23, 1917.

263 *Mason City Morning Times,* December 20, 23, 1917.

264 *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* December 8, 1917.

265 *Sioux City Journal,* November 17, 1917.

266 *The Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle,* November 22, 24, 1917.

267 *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* November 23, 1917.

268 *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* December 16, 1917.

269 *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 15, 1917.

270 *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 25, 27, 1917.

271 *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* November 16, 1917.

272 *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* November 27, 1917.

273 *Sioux City Journal,* November 23, 1917.

274 *The Muscatine Journal,* November 26, 1917.

275 *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* November 14, 1917.

276 *The Des Moines Capital,* November 14, 1917.

277 *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 18, 1917.

278 *The Muscatine Journal,* November 24, 1917.

279 *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* December 18, 1917; *The Mason City Morning Times,* December 21, 1917.

280 Letter of Caroline W. Daniels, dated Independence, August 1, 1919.

CHAPTER VII

281 *The Literary Digest,* March 16, 1918, p. 39.

282 Booth's *In Darkest England and the Way Out,* Appendix, p. v.

283 *The Salvation Army Year Book,* 1919, pp. 37, 95.

284 *The Salvation Army Year Book,* 1919, pp. 51–54. Also statement of Colonel A. B. Pebbles.

285 *The Literary Digest,* October 23, 1915, p. 907. For a further statement of the work in the British Army see *The Living Age,* Vol. CCLXXXVIII, pp. 544–550, and Copping's *Souls in Khaki.*

286 *The Des Moines Register,* March 3, 1918; *The New York Times,* May 29, 1917.

287 *The New York Times,* December 1, 1917.

288 *Des Moines,* January-February, 1919, pp. 1, 5. *Des Moines* is the official publication of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce.

289 *Des Moines,* April, 1918, p. 4.

290 *The Iowa Unionist,* April 11, 1918.

291 *Des Moines,* May, 1918, p. 12.

292 *The Des Moines Capital,* May 7, 8, 1918.

293 *The Des Moines Capital,* May 8, 9, 1918.

294 *The Des Moines Capital,* May 18, 1918.

295 *The Des Moines Capital,* May 18, 21, June 5, 6, 1918; letter of Emil Schmidt, dated Des Moines, May 19, 1919.

Considerable misunderstanding arose between the commercial

bodies and the labor unions due to the failure of the former to support the work of the Salvation Army at first. For a consideration of the entire subject from both sides see the article "The Facts about the Chamber and the Salvation Army Campaign" in *Des Moines,* May, 1918, and the article "Summary of the Salvation Army War Fund Campaign as we know it" in *The Iowa Unionist,* June 13, 1918.

296 These facts regarding Sergeant Baldwin were obtained from a letter of John H. Darrah, dated Chariton, June 12, 1919.

297 Letter of M. L. Toulme, dated Ottumwa, May 27, 1919.

298 Letter of T. P. Bence, dated Bloomfield, May 22, 1919.

299 Letter of W. M. Evans, dated Centerville, May 28, 1919; letter of W. R. Keesey, of Fairfield, undated; *The Oskaloosa Herald,* June 13, 1918; *The Fairfield Ledger,* June 19, 26, 1918.

300 Letter of John H. Darrah, dated Chariton, June 12, 1919.

301 Letter of R. S. Galer, dated Mt. Pleasant, May 29, 1919.

302 *The Muscatine Journal,* July 13, 1918.

303 *The Muscatine Journal,* July 17, 1918.

304 *The Muscatine Journal,* July 19, 20, 24, 25, 29, 1918.

305 Letter of Judge A. P. Barker, dated Clinton, January, 1920.

306 *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* August 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, September 3, 7, 1918.

307 Fosdick's *Report to the Secretary of War on the Activities of Welfare Organizations Serving with the A. E. F.,* pp. 8, 9.

308 *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* August 25, 1918.

309 Statement of Colonel Pebbles to the writer.

CHAPTER VIII

310 *The American Jewish Year Book,* 1918–1919, p. 89.

311 Statement of L. Edward Lashman to the writer. Mr.

Lashman is director of the Social Service Bureau of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith with headquarters in Chicago.

312 *The Jewish Encyclopedia,* Vol. III, p. 275.

313 *Proceedings of the Fifty-First Annual Convention of District Grand Lodge No. 6, Independent Order of B'nai Brith,* p. 242.

314 Statement of Robert Lappen to the writer.

315 *The B'nai Brith News,* Vol. X, No. 1, p. 1. This paper is published ten times a year, September to June, at Chicago and is the official organ of the order.

316 The details of this movement were given the writer by Mr. Lappen of Des Moines.

317 *The B'nai Brith News,* Vol. X, No. 1, p. 1, No. 8, p. 11.

318 The following organizations united to form this Jewish Board for Welfare Work: Central Conference of American Rabbis, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, United Synagogues of America, Agudath Rabbonim, Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, and the Jewish Publication Society of America.— *The B'nai Brith News,* Vol. IX, No. 9, p. 4.

319 *The B'nai Brith News,* Vol. X, No. 1, p. 2.

320 The information in this paragraph was obtained from the correspondence on file in the office of Mr. Lashman, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois: Letter of Edward E. Baron to Dr. George Fox, dated Sioux City, December 11, 1917; letter of Robert Lappen to Dr. George Fox, dated Des Moines, December 28, 1917; letter of Robert Lappen to Mr. Lashman, dated Des Moines, February 15, 1918.

321 This agreement is printed in *The B'nai Brith News,* Vol. X, No. 8, p. 8.

322 Statement of Mr. Lappen to the writer. In addition to the organizations mentioned under note 318 the Jewish Welfare Board as finally organized also included the Independent

Order of Brith Abraham, the Council of Jewish Women, the Jewish Chautauqua Society, the Order Brith Abraham, the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, the New York Board of Jewish Ministers, the Independent Order of Brith Sholom, and the Women's League of the United Synagogue of America.

323 The Jewish Welfare Board reports that they received directly from Iowa, ten dollars from Oskaloosa and forty-two dollars from Des Moines.—Letter of Ellis Slatoff, comptroller of the Jewish Welfare Board, dated New York, June 16, 1919.

The papers on file in Mr. Lashman's office indicate the following contributions were received by him: Keokuk $10.00, Burlington $5.00, Des Moines $750.00, Ottumwa $163.42, Sioux City, $1750.00, Centerville $120.00. This list does not include the funds raised in Des Moines and expended locally nor does it include funds sent directly to Des Moines nor to any of the many organizations which turned over their receipts to the Jewish Welfare Board.

324 *The New International Year Book,* 1917, p. 389.

CHAPTER IX

325 *Social Hygiene,* Vol. III, p. 207.

326 *The Playground,* Vol. IV, pp. 73, 75.

327 *The Playground,* Vol. XI, p. 137. The quotation is found on page 347.

328 *The Des Moines Capital,* June 14, 1917.

329 *The Des Moines Capital,* June 14, 1917.

330 *The Des Moines Capital,* July 3, 4, 1917; manuscript history of the War Camp Community Service prepared by R. B. Patin, Secretary of the War Recreation Board of Des Moines.

331 *The Des Moines Capital,* September 6, 16, October 11, 1917.

332 *The Des Moines Capital,* October 9, 1917.

333 Letter of Elsie M. Diner of the Collection Department of

the War Camp Community Service, dated New York, April 9, 1919; letter of L. E. Harbach, dated Des Moines, April 2, 1919.

334 *The New York Times,* October 4, 29, 1917. The quotation from Secretary Daniels is from *The New York Times,* November 10, 1917.

335 *The New York Times,* October 24, 1917. Secretary Baker's address is printed in Baker's *Frontiers of Freedom.* The quotation is from pages 94, 95.

336 Letter of W. G. Henke, dated Charles City, May 21, 1919; letter of W. C. Murphy, dated Dubuque, May 27, 1919. The statistics for Iowa, excluding Des Moines and Davenport, are as follows:

Atlantic	$ 207.45
Charles City	422.21
Colfax	240.00
Dubuque	4,140.00
De Witt	3.00
Henderson	5.00
Holstein	81.50
Iowa City	3.00
Mt. Auburn	62.80
Onawa	76.50
Red Oak	461.34
Roland	150.50
Villisca	1.00
Total	$5,854.30

337 Lee's *War Camp Community Service* in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* Vol. LXXIX, pp. 189–194.

338 *Report of Military Entertainment Committee of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities,* p. 73.

339 *Report of Military Entertainment Committee of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities,* p. 74.

340 Announcement of Frank Armstrong, Chairman of the State Publicity Committee, January 28, 1918.

341 *The Cedar Rapids Republican,* January 30, 31, 1918.

342 Letter of Belle H. Steckel of Bloomfield, undated.

343 *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* January 29, 1918.

344 *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* February 9, 1918; *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* January 27, 1918.

345 *The Muscatine Journal,* January 29, 1918.

346 *The Des Moines Register,* February 2, 1918.

347 *The Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* January 29, 1918.

348 *The Muscatine Journal,* February 6, 9, 1918.

349 *Report of Military Entertainment Committee of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities,* p. 76. The statistics of Iowa contributions for Smileage were furnished the writer by E. Dana Caulkins, manager of the Washington office of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

CHAPTER X

350 *The Des Moines Register,* October 6, 1917.

351 *The Des Moines Register,* December 16, 1917.

352 *The New York Times,* January 5, 1918.

353 *The Des Moines Register,* March 12, 1918.

354 *The Fort Madison Evening Democrat,* December 15, 1917.

355 *Sioux City Journal,* November 25, 1917.

356 *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* December 5, 1917; *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* December 13, 1917.

357 *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 10, 1917.

358 *The American Year Book,* 1917, p. 410.

[359] *The Survey,* Vol. XL, p. 642.

[360] *The American City,* Vol. XVIII, pp. 204–207.

[361] *The Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle,* January 7, 18, 1918.

[362] *The Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle,* January 7, 12, 14, 18, 1918.

[363] The plan is outlined in a pamphlet entitled *Webster County Patriot's Fund for War Relief Work.* A copy of this pamphlet was furnished the writer by R. O. Green, Secretary of the Fort Dodge Commercial Club.

[364] *The Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle,* February 2, 1918.

[365] *The Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle,* January 21, February 11, 25, 1918.

[366] *The Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle,* March 4, 1918.

[367] *The Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle,* March 4, 6, 13, 1918.

[368] *The Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle,* March 8, 14, 1918.

[369] Letter of S. D. Thayer, dated Fort Dodge, August 23, 1919.

[370] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* April 24, 1918.

[371] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* April 25, 28, May 7, 1918.

[372] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* May 11, 1918.

[373] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* May 12, 15, 1918.

[374] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* May 14, 28, 1918.

[375] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* May 21, 1918.

[376] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* May 23, 24, 1918.

[377] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* May 26, 28, 1918.

[378] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* May 28, 1918.

[379] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* June 1, 1918.

[380] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* June 2, 1918.

[381] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* June 2, 1918.

[382] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* June 2, 1918.

[383] *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* June 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 1918.

[384] Letter of George L. Schoonover, dated Anamosa, July 24, 1919.

[385] Letter of W. J. Suckow, dated Manchester, May 27, 1919.

[386] *Central Division Bulletin* of the American Red Cross, May 8, 22, 1918.

[387] *Des Moines,* May, 1918.

CHAPTER XI

[388] *The Washington Democrat,* October 28, 1918.

[389] *Oskaloosa Daily Herald,* July 11, 1917.

[390] *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* December 26, 1917.

[391] *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* November 14, 1917.

[392] *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* November 20, 1917.

[393] *The Muscatine Journal,* December 8, 11, 1917; *The Caravel,* Vol. IV, No. 9, p. 1.

[394] *Waterloo Evening Courier and Reporter,* March 2, 1918; letter of Macy Campbell, dated Cedar Falls, December 19, 1919. A court of appeals of eleven men consisting of a judge advocate, two members of the bar and eight business men elected by the members of the league served a necessary purpose.

[395] Letter of C. W. Kellogg, dated Missouri Valley, May 29, 1919.

[396] Letter of James L. Records, dated Iowa City, June 4, 1919.

397 See above the chapter on Financing the War Work of the Knights of Columbus.

398 *The New York Times,* June 4, July 26, 1918.

399 *Official U. S. Bulletin,* September 13, 1918.

400 *The New York Times,* June 21, 1918.

401 *The Des Moines Capital,* June 23, 1918.

402 *The New York Times,* August 16, 18, 1918.

403 The letter from the President is as follows:

"The White House
Washington, September 3, 1918

My dear Mr. Fosdick:

May I not call your attention to a matter which has been recently engaging my thought not a little?

The War Department has recognized the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army as accepted instrumentalities through which the men in the ranks are to be assisted in many essential matters of recreation and morale.

It was evident from the first, and has become increasingly evident, that the services rendered by these agencies to our Army and to our allies are essentially one and all of a kind and must of necessity, if well rendered, be rendered in the closest coöperation. It is my judgment, therefore, that we shall secure the best results in the matter of the support of these agencies, if these seven societies will unite their forthcoming appeals for funds, in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common service.

This point of view is sustained by the necessity, which the war has forced upon us, of limiting our appeals for funds in such a way that two or three comprehensive campaigns shall

take the place of a series of independent calls upon the generosity of the country.

Will you not, therefore, as chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, be good enough to request the societies in question to combine their approaching appeals for funds in a single campaign preferably during the week of November 11, so that in their solicitation of funds, as well as in their work in the field, they may act in as complete coöperation and fellowship as possible?

In inviting these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic coöperation, I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance with this request will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that each of them has its own traditions, principles, and relationships which it properly prizes and which, if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service.

At the same time, I would be obliged if you would convey to them from me a very warm expression of the Government's appreciation of the splendid service they have rendered in ministering to the troops at home and overseas in their leisure time. Through their agencies the moral and spiritual resources of the Nation have been mobilized behind our forces and used in the finest way, and they are contributing directly and effectively to the winning of the war.

It has been gratifying to find such a fine spirit of coöperation among all the leaders of the organizations I have mentioned. This spirit, and the patriotism of all the members and friends of these agencies, give me confidence to believe that the united war work campaign will be crowned with abundant success.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick
Chairman Commission on
Training Camp Activities''
— *Official U. S. Bulletin*, September 5, 1918.

The Memorandum of Agreement adopted September 4, 1918, follows:

''It is agreed by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations, the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army.

1. That there shall be a joint campaign for funds during the week beginning November 11, 1918.

2. That by joint campaign we mean, so far as it can be brought about, a campaign undertaken through the agency of consolidated committees rather than seven separate campaigns in the same week.

3. That each society adopt a joint pledge card.

4. That the committee organization now installed throughout the country for the collection of funds be disturbed as little as possible, and that the policy of addition, rather than elimination, be advised.

5. That in so far as the campaign has a name it shall be called United War Work Campaign followed by the names of the seven organizations participating.

6. That Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge be the national treasurer and that the moneys collected in the States be paid to him for proper distribution among the societies.

7. That all funds collected be distributed on a pro rata basis among the seven societies participating in the campaign; that is, the funds received shall be divided among the participating organizations in such proportion as the total budget of each organization bears to the sum total of the combined budgets. The budget estimates and percentages are as follows:

		PER CENT
National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations	$100,000,000	58.65
War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations	15,000,000	8.80
National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus)	30,000,000	17.60
Jewish Welfare Board	3,500,000	2.05
War Camp Community Service	15,000,000	8.80
American Library Association	3,500,000	2.05
Salvation Army	3,500,000	2.05

8. That specified or restricted subscriptions shall not be asked for, but if given, shall be credited to the particular association, such amount to be a part of the total and not an addition to it.

9. That the advertising which each organization has planned for itself proceed as planned but that some advertising be devised in the name of the United War Work Campaign.

10. That the expenses incurred in joint work in connection with the drive be paid on a pro rata basis.

11. That Mr. George W. Perkins and Dr. John R. Mott, for the Young Men's Christian Association; Mrs. Henry P. Davison for the Young Women's Christian Association; Mr. John G. Agar and Mr. James J. Phelan for the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus); Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff for the Jewish Welfare Board; Hon. Myron T. Herrick for the War Camp Community Service; Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip for the American Library Association; Mr. Geo. Gordon Battle for the Salvation Army; and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the Great Union Drive for New York City, and Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge as treasurer ex officio, act together under the chairmanship of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department, or their alternates, in settling any questions between the seven organizations participating in this agreement or in handling any arrangements which have to be dealt with

jointly, and, at the invitation of the Secretary of War, to discuss and adjust matters relating to the work of the several organizations which might involve duplication in the expenditure of money and effort at home and abroad.''— Quoted from *Bulletin No. 42,* pp. 5, 6, of the Committee on Public Information, Division of Four Minute Men.

404 *War Libraries,* Vol. I, No. 4, pp. 6–8, contains a directory of ''WHO'S WHO IN THE CAMPAIGN'' together with a skeleton of the organization.

405 From a manuscript history of the United War Work Campaign by Johnson Brigham. This ''history'' was a report to the national headquarters of the American Library Association.

406 *The Des Moines Register,* September 25, 1918; *The Des Moines Capital,* September 25, 1918.

407 Letter of Hugh McCleery, dated Washington, June 3, 1919.

408 *The Des Moines Register,* October 25, 26, 1918.

CHAPTER XII

409 A copy of this letter was furnished the writer by Julia A. Robinson, Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission.

410 *The Caravel,* Vol. IV, No. 9, p. 1, No. 10, p. 4. A copy of the letter of the bishops as published in *The Catholic Messenger* was furnished the writer by the State offices of the United War Work Campaign.

411 From a manuscript history of the United War Work Campaign by Johnson Brigham.

412 *The Des Moines Register,* November 6, 1918.

413 Some district meetings were held. The Eleventh District met at Charles City on November 4th.— *The Des Moines Register,* November 6, 1918. Oelwein and Cedar Rapids were also the scenes of district conferences.— *The Des Moines Capital,* November 1, 1918.

[414] Letter of E. B. Hodges, dated Allison, June 4, 1919.

[415] Letter of John E. Purcell, dated Clinton, May 28, 1919.

[416] Letter of W. O. Dailey of Cherokee, undated.

[417] *The Des Moines Capital,* October 24, 1918.

[418] Letter of Eugene Mannheimer, dated Des Moines, May 28, 1919.

[419] Letter of L. J. Dougherty, dated Davenport, May 24, 1919.

[420] *The Indianola Record,* October 21, 1918.

[421] *The Council Bluffs Nonpareil,* November 6, 1918; *The Keosauqua Democrat,* November 8, 1918; *The Cedar Rapids Republican,* November 5, 1918.

[422] *Bulletin No. 42* of the Committee on Public Information, Division of Four Minute Men, contains information regarding the campaign.

[423] Letter of L. C. Urlaub, dated George, May 26, 1919; letter of E. G. Banta to Bruce Tallman, dated Osceola, December 20, 1918; letter of George D. Musmaker, dated Greenfield, May 24, 1919.

[424] Letter of Fred M. Wilbur, dated Marshalltown, May 24, 1919.

[425] Letter of C. E. Dean, dated Glenwood, May 24, 1919.

[426] *The Cedar Rapids Republican,* November 7, 1918; *The Des Moines Tribune,* November 7, 1918.

[427] For information regarding the song contest see *The Des Moines Capital,* October 12, 1918; *The Des Moines Tribune,* October 23, 1918; *The Des Moines Register,* October 23, 1918; and *The Cedar Rapids Gazette,* October 23, 1918. *The Des Moines Capital* for October 27, 1918, publishes the words of the Iowa song. The song winning the gold medal was "For the Boys Over There" written by Gus Kahn and Egbert Van Alstyne.

428 *The Waterloo Times-Tribune,* October 26, 1918.

429 Letter of Thad S. Snell, dated Ida Grove, June 3, 1919. A copy of the letter sent to ministers of Warren County was furnished the writer by Forrest B. Spaulding of Des Moines.

430 *The Jefferson Bee,* November 8, 1918.

431 The information in this paragraph was obtained from material furnished the writer by Forrest B. Spaulding, librarian of the Des Moines Public Library, who served as publicity director for the Fifth District.

432 Statement of Joe McCormick to the writer.

433 *The Cedar Falls Record,* October 29, 31, 1918.

434 Statement of Joe McCormick to the writer.

435 Letter of W. L. Patton, dated Mason City, June 3, 1919.

436 Letter of W. W. White, dated Woodbine, June 4, 1919.

437 Copies of these pamphlets were furnished the writer by the State offices of the United War Work Campaign.

438 *The Cedar Rapids Republican,* November 6, 1918; *The Maquoketa Sentinel,* November 1, 1918.

439 Letter of Charles L. King, dated Independence, June 6, 1919.

440 *The Cedar Rapids Gazette,* November 5, 1918; *The Council Bluffs Nonpareil,* November 5, 1918; letter of Mrs. G. M. Bigelow of New Hampton, undated.

441 Letter of Mrs. Anna M. MacGlathery, dated Dubuque, June 5, 1919; letter of Lizzie V. Meredith, dated Keosauqua, June 13, 1919.

442 *The Cedar Rapids Republican,* November 5, 1918; *The Estherville Democrat,* November 6, 1918; *The Lake City News,* November 7, 1918.

443 *The Cedar Rapids Gazette,* November 21, 1918.

444 A copy of this pageant was furnished the writer by Graham Stewart of Des Moines.

445 *The Des Moines Tribune,* October 8, 14, 16, 1918; *The Des Moines Register,* October 19, 23, 1918; *The Des Moines Capital,* October 16, 17, 22, 1918; *The Camp Dodger,* October 25, 1918.

446 This information regarding the publicity in Des Moines is obtained from a letter of Eugene Mannheimer, dated Des Moines, May 28, 1919; a letter from Forrest B. Spaulding, dated Des Moines, May 27, 1919; *The Des Moines Register,* November 2, 3, 1918; *The Des Moines Tribune,* November 7, 9, 14, 1918; *The Des Moines News,* November 14, 1918.

447 *The Des Moines News,* November 10, 1918; *The Des Moines Register,* November 10, 13, 1918.

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448 Letter of Martha Hanson, dated Elgin, June 25, 1919.

449 Letter of Percy C. Lapham, dated New Hampton, June 24, 1919.

450 *Victory Boys,* p. 5. This pamphlet is Bulletin No. IV, issued by the office of the Director General of the United War Work Campaign.

451 *The Cedar Rapids Republican,* November 6, 1918.

452 *The Victory Boy,* Vol. I, No. I, p. 15, gives the national headquarters organization.

453 *The Des Moines Tribune,* November 7, 1918; *The Davenport Democrat,* October 29, 1918.

454 Letter of Louise Askren, dated Mount Ayr, May 28, 1919; letter of Nadine Moore of Traer, undated; letter of M. M. McIntire of Audubon, undated. Commendations of the plan may be found in *The Victory Boy,* Vol. I, No. 1.

455 Letter of Nadine Moore of Traer, undated.

[456] *The Des Moines Tribune,* November 7, 1918; *The Des Moines Register,* November 8, 1918.

[457] *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* November 15, 1918.

[458] Copies of these pamphlets were furnished the writer by the State offices of the United War Work Campaign.

[459] Letter of Nadine Moore of Traer, undated.

[460] *The Shenandoah Sentinel-Post,* November 8, 1918; *The Ottumwa Daily Courier,* November 7, 1918.

[461] *The Le Mars Sentinel,* November 5, 1918.

[462] Letter of Blanche McLaughlin, dated Osage, May 28, 1919; letter of P. C. Lapham, dated New Hampton, June 24, 1919, and enclosures; letter of Velma Baker, dated Spencer, June 15, 1919.

[463] Letter of Marie C. Weber, dated Keokuk, June 9, 1919; *The Burlington Gazette,* November 12, 1918.

[464] *The Dubuque Times-Journal,* November 10, 1918.

[465] Letter of Stella M. Fry, dated Bloomfield, May 31, 1919. The quotation is from a note by Mrs. A. J. Kolthoff enclosed in a letter of Mrs. G. M. Bigelow of New Hampton, undated.

[466] Letter of P. C. Lapham, dated New Hampton, June 24, 1919.

[467] *The Muscatine Journal,* November 11, 1918.

[468] Letter of Blanche Mullany, dated Dubuque, June 20, 1919.

[469] *The Sioux City Journal,* November 8, 1918; *The Sioux City Tribune,* November 6, 1918; *The Newton Record,* November 14, 1918; *The Estherville Enterprise,* October 30, 1918.

[470] Letter of M. M. McIntire of Audubon, undated.

[471] Letter of Nadine Moore of Traer, undated.

[472] *The Cherokee Times,* November 8, 1918; note of Mrs. A. J. Kolthoff enclosed in a letter of Mrs. G. M. Bigelow of New

Hampton, undated; letter of Stella M. Fry, dated Bloomfield, May 31, 1919.

473 From a newspaper clipping enclosed in a letter of Blanche Mullany, dated Dubuque, June 20, 1919.

474 Letter of Mrs. W. Caswell, dated Cherokee, May 29, 1919. The quotation is from a letter of Fred D. Cram, dated Mason City, May 28, 1919.

475 Letter of Louise Askren, dated Mount Ayr, May 28, 1919; letter of R. R. Brourink, dated Greenfield, June 2, 1919; letter of P. C. Lapham, dated New Hampton, June 24, 1919; letter of Stella M. Fry, dated Bloomfield, May 31, 1919; letter of Mrs. W. Caswell, dated Cherokee, May 29, 1919.

476 Letter of Marie C. Weber, dated Keokuk, June 9, 1919; note of Mrs. A. J. Kolthoff enclosed in a letter of Mrs. G. M. Bigelow of New Hampton, undated. The quotation is taken from the letter of Mrs. H. C. Houghton, dated Red Oak, June 26, 1919.

477 Letter of Mrs. G. H. Ruth, dated Marshalltown, June 5, 1919; newspaper clipping enclosed in a letter of Blanche Mullany, dated Dubuque, June 20, 1919; letter of Martha Hanson, dated Elgin, June 25, 1919; letter of Mrs. H. C. Houghton, dated Red Oak, June 26, 1919.

478 Letter of Louise Askren, dated Mount Ayr, May 28, 1919; letter of Marie C. Weber, dated Keokuk, June 9, 1919.

479 Letter of M. M. McIntire of Audubon, undated.

480 *The Muscatine Journal,* November 18, 1918.

481 Letter of Blanche Mullany, dated Dubuque, June 20, 1919; letter of Marie C. Weber, dated Keokuk, June 9, 1919.

482 Letter of Mrs. H. C. Houghton, dated Red Oak, June 26, 1919.

483 Letter of S. W. Sanford, dated Davenport, August 13, 1919.

[484] Letter of Nadine Moore of Traer, undated.

[485] Letter of P. C. Lapham, dated New Hampton, June 24, 1919.

[486] Letter of M. M. McIntire of Audubon, undated.

[487] Letter of Mrs. E. W. Rockwood of Iowa City, undated; letter of Gretchen Crawford, dated Atlantic, July 1, 1919.

[488] Letter of Mrs. H. C. Houghton, dated Red Oak, June 26, 1919.

[489] These statistics were furnished the writer by the State offices of the United War Work Campaign.

[490] Letter of Mrs. C. V. Cave, dated Greene, July 13, 1919.

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[491] Letter of John W. Carey of Rock Rapids, undated.

[492] Letter of Richard A. Blake, dated Council Bluffs, May 27, 1919.

[493] Letter of Mrs. W. Caswell, dated Cherokee, May 29, 1919.

[494] *The Monticello Times,* October 24, 1918; *The Cherokee Times,* November 5, 1918; *The Algona Republican,* November 6, 1918; *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 14, 1918.

[495] *The Sioux City Tribune,* November 8, 1918; *The Corning Union-Republican,* November 6, 1918; *The Sheldon Mail,* November 6, 1918; *The Sigourney Review,* November 6, 1918; letter of E. B. Hodges, dated Allison, June 4, 1919; *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 14, 1918.

[496] *The Ogden Reporter,* November 7, 1918; letter of William M. Lamb dated Glenwood, May 27, 1919; *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 14, 1918.

[497] *The Spencer Reporter,* November 6, 1918.

[498] *The Muscatine Journal,* November 8, 1918.

[499] *The Creston Plain Dealer,* November 6, 1918; *The Chero-*

kee Times, November 5, 1918; *The Decorah Republican,* November 6, 1918; *The Mason City Globe-Gazette,* November 8, 1918.

500 *The Swea City Herald,* October 31, 1918; *The Storm Lake Tribune,* November 8, 1918; *The Pocahontas Record,* October 31, 1918; *The Little Rock Free Lance,* October 24, 1918; *The Kanawha Reporter,* November 7, 1918; *The Madrid News,* November 7, 1918; *The Perry Chief,* November 5, 1918; *The Lanesboro Topic,* November 7, 1918; *The Council Bluffs Nonpareil,* November 12, 1918; *The Des Moines Register,* October 30, 1918.

501 Copy of the assessment notice was furnished the writer by Mrs. G. M. Bigelow of New Hampton.

502 *The Clarion Monitor,* November 6, 1918; *The Dubuque Times-Journal,* November 6, 1918; *The Ogden Reporter,* November 7, 1918; *The Davenport Times,* November 5, 1918.

503 Letter of L. R. Hypes, dated Clinton, August 2, 1919.

504 *The Denison Review,* November 12, 1918; *The Des Moines Capital,* November 15, 1918; *The New York Times,* November 8, 1918; *The Winterset Madisonian,* November 13, 1918; *The Des Moines News,* November 15, 1918; *The Des Moines Capital,* November 6, 16, 1918; *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* November 17, 1918.

505 *The New York Times,* November 9, 1918. The quotation is from the *Creston Plain Dealer,* November 13, 1918.

506 *The Ottumwa Courier,* November 11, 1918; *The Waterloo Times-Tribune,* November 12, 1918; undated clipping from *The Jefferson Bee.*

507 *The Des Moines Tribune,* November 14, 1918; *The Algona Republican,* November 13, 1918; *The Cedar Rapids Republican,* November 13, 1918.

508 *The Muscatine Journal,* November 15, 1918.

509 *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* November 16, 1918.

[510] *The Glidden Graphic,* November 14, 1918.

[511] Letter of Sidney Lent, dated Fort Madison, June 17, 1919.

[512] Letter of W. F. Vanderlippe, dated Sigourney, July 17, 1919.

[513] Letter of R. H. Waters to Graham Stewart, dated Waukon, November 26, 1918.

[514] *The Muscatine Journal,* November 15, 1918; *The Chariton Leader,* October 31, 1918.

[515] *The Toledo Chronicle,* November 14, 1918; *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* November 23, 1918.

[516] Notice enclosed in a letter from L. G. Focht, dated Eagle Grove, June 4, 1919.

[517] *The Williamsburg Journal-Tribune,* November 14, 1918.

[518] Letter of C. W. Kellogg, dated Missouri Valley, May 29, 1919.

[519] Letter of C. E. Dean, dated Glenwood, May 24, 1919.

[520] Letter of L. C. Urlaub, dated George, May 26, 1919.

[521] Letter of H. C. Hill, dated Osage, May 31, 1919; letter of Addison M. Parker, dated Des Moines, May 31, 1919; letter of F. Morrison of West Union, undated; letter of W. O. Dailey of Cherokee, undated.

[522] Undated clipping furnished the writer by George B. Perkins of Sac City.

[523] Letter of Melvin W. Ellis, dated Charles City, May 29, 1919; letter of L. G. Focht, dated Eagle Grove, June 4, 1919; letter of W. W. Gingles, dated Castana, June 9, 1919.

[524] *The Fort Madison Evening Democrat,* November 14, 1918.

[525] *The Daily Iowan,* May 20, 1917.

[526] *The Des Moines Register,* October 29, 1918.

527 *The Ames Times,* November 6, 1918; *The Alumnus* of Iowa State College, January, 1919, p. 138.

528 *The Des Moines Capital,* November 14, 1918.

529 *The Daily Iowan,* November 3, 5, 7, 19, 1918.

530 These statistics were furnished the writer by the State offices of the United War Work Campaign.

531 *The Camp Dodger,* November 15, 1918.

532 *The New York Times,* November 17, 1918.

533 A copy of the telegram was furnished the writer by the State offices of the United War Work Campaign.

534 *The Des Moines Register,* November 24, 1918.

535 These statistics were furnished the writer by the State offices of the United War Work Campaign.

CHAPTER XV

536 Letter of James L. Records, dated Iowa City, June 4, 1919.

537 *The Burlington Hawk-Eye,* May 21, 1918.

538 *Iowa State Notes,* Vol. XXIX, No. 4, p. 12.

539 As, for instance, the "Tribune Tobacco Fund".— *The Des Moines Register,* September 8, 1917. Note also the Wilton "Dollar Fund" planned "for the welfare and entertainment of the boys called to the colors."— *The Muscatine Journal,* August 15, 1918.

540 *The New Republic* uses the following vigorous language in describing this situation: "A little group of self-appointed patriots would decide how much each citizen of their community should give. If anyone failed to subscribe the full amount thus allotted them, they were served with peremptory notices to appear before this self-constituted court, which acted as judge, jury and executioner, without the slightest legal authority. Usually such notices contained something to make it

appear that what was done was with the sanction of some of the departments at Washington, and that the victim would be subject to arrest and punishment if he did not report promptly. In these 'kangaroo courts' men and women were humiliated, abused, threatened and cajoled until it was a brave and rash person who did not accede to the demands made upon him and sign checks for the amount which he had been assessed, often with an additional sum as a fine for his delinquency.''— *The New Republic,* Vol. XVIII, p. 274.

541 *The Des Moines Register,* October 12, 1917.

542 *The Muscatine Journal,* November 14, 1918.

543 *The Toledo Democrat,* November 7, 1918.

544 *The Marengo Republican,* November 6, 1918.

545 *The Sumner Gazette,* November 7, 1918.

546 Letter of W. F. Vanderlippe, dated Sigourney, July 17, 1919.

547 Letter of W. O. Dailey of Cherokee, undated; letter of C. H. Foster, dated Ottumwa, July 17, 1919.

548 Letter of C. W. Kellogg, dated Missouri Valley, May 29, 1919.

549 Letter of Melvin W. Ellis, dated Charles City, May 29, 1919.

550 Letter of Charles R. Brenton, dated Dallas Center, May 31, 1919.

551 *The Des Moines Register,* November 19, 1917.

552 *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* May 30, 1917.

553 *The Jefferson Bee,* November 8, 1918.

554 *The Mason City Globe-Gazette,* November 14, 1918.

555 Fosdick's *Report to the Secretary of War on the Activities of Welfare Organizations serving with the A. E. F.,* pp. 13, 14.

[556] *The Mason City Morning Times,* November 16, 1917.

[557] See for example the speech of Judge Martin J. Wade at Fort Dodge as reported in the *Fort Dodge Messenger and Chronicle,* February 25, 1918.

[558] Letter of W. E. Bullard to L. G. Focht, dated Belmond, October 14, 1918, enclosed in letter of L. G. Focht, dated Eagle Grove, June 4, 1919.

[559] *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* November 21, 1917.

[560] *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* November 18, 1917.

[561] Letter of J. C. Manville to W. M. Parsons, dated Boone, June 18, 1917.

[562] Letter of James L. Records, dated Iowa City, June 4, 1919.

[563] Letter of Mrs. H. C. Houghton, dated Red Oak, June 26, 1919.

[564] Letter of Hugh H. McCleery, dated Washington, July 3, 1919.

[565] *First Annual Report of the United States Christian Commission,* 1863, p. 105.

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